

TIBER DOWN—After an exceptionally hot, dry summer the Tiber has dropped to its lowest level in years as seen in this photo taken at the Sant'Angelo bridge in Rome. In the background is Rome landmark Castel Sant'Angelo.

GOP Ticket Appears Set For '76 Race

(Continued from Page 1)

"essential" and that "he has every intention of it. That was my impression, that's what I urged, that's my assumption."

The former governor said that any comments about his own place in the 1976 race were "premature," but associates said both before and after his choice by Mr. Ford that Mr. Rockefeller would willingly serve as vice-president "as long as the President wants."

Wide Open in 1980

Given their ages—Mr. Ford is 61 and Mr. Rockefeller 66—1976 would be the last chance for both members of a Ford-Rockefeller ticket. The fact that the 1980 nominations would then be wide open was cited by some conservative today as the main reason for their acceptance of the President's choice.

Clark Reed, the Mississippi Republican chairman and a leader in the party's conservative wing, said, "Obviously, Rockefeller is not the top choice in our area or our part of the party. But it really doesn't bother me, because this will break the pattern of anointing vice-presidents to be the automatic successors."

Rep. Lamar Baker, R-Tenn., one of the more outspoken congressional conservatives, said, "I'm not going to leave the Republican party over this... but I cannot imagine really why he made this choice. It certainly wasn't political."

Political reasons, however, were cited by a number of other Republicans.

List of Advantages

Robert Teeter of Detroit, a pollster who handled opinion surveys for the 1972 Nixon campaign and many other Republican candidates, listed these advantages:

"It gives the party a very well known, popular Republican besides the President for the next two campaigns. It helps Mr. Ford remain strong in his own public posture, because he has chosen a vice-president that many people believe is the best potential President. It doesn't look like the quick, easy political choice."

"Rockefeller is not a flaming liberal," Mr. Teeter said, "but his choice directs the party right down the middle again, in an almost Eisenhower-like way."

How much practical difference the Rockefeller choice will make in specific 1974 races is questionable, politicians in both parties said.

Robert Healy, a member of the staff of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said that Mr. Rockefeller would have "minimal effect" on the 1974 races. "I don't think he elects any senators for them in North Dakota, Ohio, or North Carolina or Kentucky," he said. "I don't know where he makes a difference."

Richard Rosenbaum, the New York Republican chairman, said that the elevation of the man who won four terms as governor of New York State would be "very uplifting to New York candidates."

But a Democratic pollster questioned that assumption, citing a New York opinion survey taken shortly after Mr. Rockefeller's resignation as governor last December, which gave him a 57-39 negative rating for his record.

Israel Says Plane Fired at in Sinai

TEL AVIV, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Egyptian forces in the Sinai fired a missile at an Israeli plane yesterday in one of the most severe violations along that front since both sides disengaged their forces last March, the military command said today.

The command said that its plane did not violate Egyptian air space and was not hit by the missile.

Israel filed a complaint with UN ceasefire forces, the command said.

The incident marked the first reported violation of its kind since Egypt and Israel completed disengagement of their forces.

At UN Conference

China Blames Superpowers For Poverty in Third World

(Continued from Page 1)

Pact. There is widespread speculation now, reportedly originating with Romanian sources, that the Soviet Union was again exerting pressure on Romania to grant Moscow special transit rights and thus facilitate quick access for Soviet troops to Bulgaria, Romania's neighbor to the south.

The Chinese delegate's speech followed an address by Lev Volodskiy, Soviet deputy health minister, who stressed economic development as the principal way to resolve the population crisis and who blamed "imperialists and colonialists" for the plight of the Third World.

Mr. Volodskiy also restated Moscow's proposal for a 10 per cent cut in military budgets, saying that funds saved by such reductions could be diverted to assist Third-World countries to achieve "economic and social independence."

Feminist Statement

There was much tension at the conference hall as well as at the faculty of law, where the non-governmental population tribunal is taking place. A number of delegations have proposed voluminous amendments to the world plan of action and feminist leaders were lobbying for a stronger statement on the integration of women in proposed development programs.

There also is growing discontent among women representing various countries who say that they are "under-represented" at a conference dealing with human fertility. The question of women's rights will undoubtedly emerge as one of the key issues before the conference and American feminists are preparing to advance a plan for a worldwide effort to stimulate women's liberation movements in the Third World.

The high point today, however, was the speech by the Chinese delegate and his attack on the Soviet Union.

Referring to the United States, Mr. Huang said that "one superpower asserts outright that the population explosion" will have catastrophic results. "The other superpower," he said, "referring to the Soviet Union, asserts that uncontrolled human fertility is a 'millstone around the neck of the Third-World countries.'"

"Both superpowers represent population growth as an evil," he said. "The superpowers raise a false alarm about the population explosion. Their pessimistic views are utterly groundless and are propagated with ulterior motives."

The poverty in the Third World, he said, "is due to exploitation and plundering by the two superpowers."

Repayment Demand

The Chinese delegate warned Third-World nations that the Russians are "relentlessly demanding repayments on loans and are using blackmail to that end."

"In practicing neocolonialism," Mr. Huang said, "you have outdone the other superpower."

U.K. Probing Fall Of Holiday Firm

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Britain's Labor government ordered an independent inquiry today into the financial collapse of Court Lane, the country's biggest package-tour operator, which left thousands of vacationers stranded abroad.

Trade Secretary Peter Shore said that two inspectors appointed by the Department of Trade will investigate the affairs of Court Lane. The company employed 3,000 and sold vacations in several countries to about 50,000 clients.

The vacationers, most of them in Spain, are being airlifted to Britain. But there were reports that many were having to pay a surcharge of \$4 (\$5.00) a day to Spanish hoteliers who claimed they were still owed money by the company.

Selassie Calls For Unity of All Ethiopians Rules Out Autonomy For Eritrean Area

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Emperor Haile Selassie, who has been stripped of most of his powers in recent days, has issued a call for national unity in Ethiopia, diplomats said today.

At the same time, the army continued its wave of arrests, detaining an unidentified high official in the Finance Ministry, diplomatic sources said.

In a brief address to parliament yesterday, the 82-year-old Emperor appealed to "all Ethiopians to stand united," particularly on the question of the northern province of Eritrea, where rebels have been fighting for independence for 12 years.

The Emperor ruled out any partition of the empire, saying that the Eritrean parts of Asseb and Massawa are vital to the country's future.

Stripped of most of his power, the Emperor has been the butt of unprecedented personal attacks in the last few days.

Articles calling for his removal appeared in the state-controlled press, the national radio broadcast interviews, one of which virtually accused the Emperor of treason, students circulated anti-monarchy leaflets and the ruling army committee issued statements frequently mentioning the "tottering old regime."

Some diplomats said that they believed this was part of an army-orchestrated plan to further erode the Emperor's position.

The Emperor has begun actively to try to preserve his weakened position, these observers said. He has issued statements through the church attacking sections of a proposed new constitution and has been sounding out his support among the 4,000-man imperial bodyguard, which he could prove interference.

Finance Minister Ato Negash Desta and Interior Minister Belachew Jemaneh issued a statement in the parliament earlier this week in which both said that Ethiopia "for a long time had been an abode of bribery" and that added efforts must be undertaken "to cure the country's cancerous body."

ward the Turkish intervention on Cyprus.

The Ecevit government is sending Mr. Uhlman and Sen. Kamulan Inan, of the opposition Justice party, on missions to Europe, Canada and the United States to explain the Turkish position through television and press interviews and contacts with civic, business and government groups.

Planes Held Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Deliveries of small numbers of U.S. aircraft to Turkey and Greece have been held up, but are expected to resume soon, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The officials indicated the temporary suspension was a form of diplomatic pressure on both countries involved in the Cypriot crisis.

Asked about the reports, a Pentagon spokesman said: "Military assistance programs continue for Greece and Turkey as approved and funded by Congress."

Government sources said two F-4 Phantom jet fighters and five F-100 fighter-bombers bound for Turkey and an F-4 destined for Greece have been held up in the United States.

Burglars Raid Site Owned by Watergate-2

LAKE WALES, Fla., Aug. 20 (AP)—Two Watergate burglars who are developing a real estate project called Watergate Hills found that the shoe was on the other foot this weekend. Someone burglarized their construction site.

Bernard Barker and Eugene Martinez, who pleaded guilty to the burglary at Democratic headquarters in Washington's Watergate apartments, reported the theft of \$8,000 worth of furniture and other equipment, including fishing tackle and an outboard motor.

They had announced last week that they would develop the project along with John Priestes, a Miami builder who recently served a sentence for falsifying a Federal Housing Authority sales agreement and rigging income tax returns to hide kickbacks to subcontractors.

Kosygin in Bucharest

BUCHAREST, Aug. 21 (Reuters)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin arrived here today to attend the 30th anniversary celebration Friday of Romania's World War II liberation.



VISITING REFUGEES—Cypriot President Glafkos Clerides bending down to talk to a group of children in the Greek Cypriot refugee camp in the Athina Forest near Famagusta where 10,000 persons are now housed in primitive shelters.

If King Can Return

Constantine Ready to Accept Minor Role in Greek Affairs

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Aug. 21 (NYT)—King Constantine, virtually the only Greek unable to return home since the fall of the Athens junta, is prepared to accept severe restrictions on the authority of the monarchy to improve his chances of returning to Greece.

The 24-year-old King, who has been living in exile in Italy and England since his attempt in December, 1967, to overthrow the colonels in power, supports a role for himself similar to that of the monarchs in Scandinavia or Britain, who serve essentially as ceremonial heads of state.

The King, now living near London, has told friends that he would be happy to have nothing to do with politics and leave the affairs of state to the new civilian leadership, which he believes is off to a "brilliant" start.

The future of the 140-year-old monarchy in Greece remains in doubt nearly a month after Constantine Caramanlis returned from his self-imposed exile in Paris to form a government at the request of military commanders. Mr. Caramanlis, who kept in constant touch with King Constantine before he returned to Athens, has said that the issue would be decided by the Greek people in a referendum or a constituent assembly.

Decision Expected

Accordingly, King Constantine and his family must remain in exile at least until that decision, expected sometime this year. The outcome could depend in part on the future role of the monarchy, often accused in the past of exerting too much influence on the nation's politics and the military.

The King, who now lives with his wife and three children in Cobham, Surrey, and often goes to London to meet visitors at Claridge's Hotel, is yearning to go home. If the Greeks decided to return him to the palace, he sees his role as that of a unifying force, who would remain aloof from political involvement and who would attempt to foster goodwill with foreign countries.

He realizes that he has a struggle ahead in returning to the throne, noting that anti-monarchy voices were already being heard in Greece. With Cyprus still a burning issue, he recognizes that his future has not been upmost in the minds of most Greeks, but he remains hopeful.

Some officials in Athens have suggested that Greeks may reject the king and vote for a republic. But they also suggested that the prospect of limiting the monarchy's duties to the ceremonial would probably enhance the chances for acceptance of his return.

Whatever the extent of his popularity now, King Constantine had been regarded by many Greeks during the more than seven years of military rule as a symbol of the political opposition, a man who at least tried to force the junta in 1967 to yield power and who was later deprived of his throne, his property and his state income. During the years of repression, Greeks viewed him as what some called a "safe landing," the man who could return one day and lead the country back to democracy.

That was the view, for example, of Mr. Caramanlis in April, 1973, when he called on the military rulers to resign, bring back the King and turn power over to an "experienced and strong government" to direct the return to democracy.

When the armed forces moved last month against the officers led by Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, they bypassed the King and asked Mr. Caramanlis to lead the country. And, with the Cyprus

Bars Pre-Coup Leftist Tactics

Papandreou Fears Protests Would Revive the Military

By Steven V. Roberts

KASTRI, Greece, Aug. 21 (NYT)—Andreas Papandreou, one of the leading figures of the Greek left, does not intend to organize mass public demonstrations here, because he fears they would bring back military rule.

"I am not prepared to provoke a return of the military," Papandreou said in an interview. "At the same time I am not prepared to give up any of my positions. But tactically I shall give them no opportunities to throw the burden on our camp for any change. I won't give them that great pleasure."

"Seven years ago, I led the demonstrations," he added. "Right now I'm not looking for demonstrations. Times are different."

In 1967 Mr. Papandreou campaigned for parliament on a platform of withdrawing Greece from NATO and removing American bases. Many Greeks and many American diplomats felt that his methods and his goals were extreme.

A military coup stopped the elections. Stylianos Pattakos, one of the leaders of the coup, explained recently that "we staged the revolution so that Andreas Papandreou would not be inaugurated in Constitution Square."

Last Friday, Mr. Papandreou returned to Greece after more than six years in exile. He was greeted by a large, enthusiastic crowd, reviving the fears of 1967. These civilian government, "in power less than a month, wanted that it would deal sternly with violent protests. The American Embassy said it was "bored for trouble." A conservative newspaper urged the Greek people to "destroy" Mr. Papandreou politically if he espoused his former policies.

Mr. Papandreou does espouse those policies, despite the threat of a military resurgence. He insisted "We shall not be overwhelmed by any complex of fear; we shall not suppress the broad, guiding objectives of our political life, which are national independence, full popular sovereignty and social justice. But we respect the fact that there are dangers."

Lessons From Coup

What had he learned since the coup? "Well, I have learned many things," he answered. "First of all, we have seen the strength of this powerhouse, which is highly infiltrated by American intelligence services. We have seen the cost of a confrontation and we know that, we have to be more patient, but not less determined. We have all matured, not only me, but the Greek people."

New 55, Mr. Papandreou is holding, with a ruffe of grey hair and bushy sideburns. He was born here, but went to the United States as a young man, studied at Harvard and taught economics at several universities. He returned to Greece in the early 1950s and when his father, George, became Premier in 1963, he joined the cabinet. Following the coup he was arrested and accused of treason. But after several months the charges were dropped and he fled to Canada.

His father died in 1968, and Mr. Papandreou is refurbishing the old family house in Kastri, a suburb north of Athens. It is not yet finished. He talked with reporters on the veranda of an old hotel next door. Occasionally a soldier stopped by the table. A few kissed his hand.

Mr. Papandreou gave the following views about Greece today:

"The present government: The military and security forces which ran Greece for seven years are still 'the ultimate source of

America and the CIA. If Greece had agents in Athens, they would be in Moscow," he asserted. Asked if the agency would ask him to take power if he won elections, Mr. Papandreou replied: "It depends on how much direct intervention the United States wishes to have. The fact that should be understood is that they have lost the Greek people. It will take a generation to heal those wounds."

Britain Again Presses Greece To Reopen Talks With Turkey

ATHENS, Aug. 21 (UPI)—British Ambassador Lord Croft today urged Greek Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis to open negotiations with Turkey on the Cyprus situation after the Greek leader had reacted coolly to similar American efforts.

Str. Robin Hooper, the British ambassador, called on Mr. Caramanlis today as part of what an embassy spokesman called Britain's "initiative" to get Greek-Turkish talks going again.

Mr. Caramanlis reacted sharply to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's latest message, delivered by U.S. Ambassador Henry Taub yesterday, reliable Greek sources said.

Meanwhile, the center of Athens remained quiet with no demonstrations reported although two American-owned cars were burned last night in a residential suburb.

An attempt by some workers to organize a 24-hour strike of Greek employees at the American air and naval bases on the island of Crete failed and all were at work today, an American official said.

Although the government refrained from making any official comment, sources reiterated Mr. Caramanlis's position that there can be no talks with Turkey until and unless it withdraws its military forces on Cyprus to the lines they held Aug. 7 before they advanced to capture more than one-third of the island.

After receiving Mr. Kissinger's message, Mr. Caramanlis met with his ministers of foreign affairs and defense and their senior advisers. His spokesman said the group reviewed foreign policy. An open question is what the government should do about the



Andreas Papandreou talked to newsmen in Athens.

power and Premier Constantine Caramanlis has moved too slow to dismantle the junta's power. Out of a sense of justice, those responsible for the oppression of the dictatorship and the "Cypriot tragedy" should be punished for their crime. Moreover, he said, if the remnants of the junta are not out from the government, there is "guarantee" that any future elections will be free and fair.

Greece's withdrawal from NATO, Mr. Papandreou advocated. "Two days before his return, Mr. Caramanlis announced the withdrawal and a Papandreou's supporters said that the Premier 'defused' some of his support. 'It was unnecessary, I must say,' Mr. Papandreou said. 'I was very surprised. Now Mr. Papandreou thinks withdrawal should be 'imposed' through the removal of all American military facilities."

The political future of former University of California professor intends to start a political movement based on "grass roots organization." I would not join the Center Union party, once headed by his father Nor, would he accept any offer to join the current government of national unity unless the were an "acute" national emergency. He thinks the Cyprus crisis is no longer an immediate threat to Greece, but he is concerned that Turkey will "further pressures" on Greece involving their rival claims to the for oil in the Aegean sea.

The economy: His advice was to "desist" from "socialist" who favors a "very progressive" decentralized, consciously planned economy. He feels that Greece suffers from a "very unfair" distribution of income and he advocates "the social ownership of a large segment of the productive wealth of the nation."

America and the CIA: If Greece had agents in Athens, they would be in Moscow," he asserted. Asked if the agency would ask him to take power if he won elections, Mr. Papandreou replied: "It depends on how much direct intervention the United States wishes to have. The fact that should be understood is that they have lost the Greek people. It will take a generation to heal those wounds."

Japan Embassy Stormed in Seoul On Slaying Bid

SEOUL, Aug. 21 (AP)—About 200 demonstrators stormed a sheltered Japanese Embassy today and tore the embassy apart from the building in protest against what they believed was Tokyo's responsibility in the attempted assassination of President Chung Hee Park.

It was the third day of protest at the embassy. Last night 27 Mr. Kim Jong Pil said that Japan had a legal and moral responsibility in the attempt.

The slogan-shouting demonstrators were members of Kwang Bok-Hui, an anti-Japanese organization. Police drove them off the sign and return it to the embassy.

Mr. Park's wife and a teenage girl were killed in the assassination attempt last Thursday. But the President was not hurt. Mun So Kwang, the accused assassin, is a Korean who lived in Osaka, Japan. He entered Korea on a Japanese passport obtained under a false name.

Premier Kim said Mr. Mun's passport because the Japanese authorities were negligent.

Rings May Disclose Wealth

Ring a Rockefeller Enigma, the Net Worth of a Man

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Rockefeller's nomination vice-president could unlock the net worth of a Rockefeller, the former New York governor and his family, who have been the "Rockefeller" for many decades.

The size of the family's interest is best reflected in the holdings of David Rockefeller, who, as chairman, is required to report his ownership each year. The latest proxy statement for Chase Manhattan Bank, which he presides over, showed that David Rockefeller owned 337,500 shares of common stock, from which he receives annual dividends of \$149,500.

In 1969, when Nelson took office as governor, a report said that his weekly income from dividends exceeded his annual salary from the state. At the time, the governor received \$50,000 annually. The report put his dividend income at \$80,000 weekly, or more than \$4 million a year. In 1968, his annual income was estimated at about \$5 million.

Officials at Citicorp, also refused to discuss Mr. Rockefeller's holdings, which have been rumored to be substantial. A spokesman would only say that "no individual or institution" owns more than 3 percent of the company's shares. There are 28 million common shares outstanding. A 1968 book on the family said John D. Rockefeller Jr. sold all his holdings in Standard Oil after it was ordered split up under anti-trust legislation in 1911, but the family still receives a large portion of its income from petroleum.

Maine, Venezuela

Rockefeller family land holdings range from Maine to Venezuela. In Maine, Nelson and David jointly own a large amount of land in Seal Harbor, where both have summer homes.

In Westchester County, north of New York, the four brothers own a 4,180-acre estate in Pocantico Hills, which includes several swimming pools, a huge "playhouse" with tennis, basketball courts and other facilities, and a nine-hole golf course, as well as acres of woodland.

In Venezuela, a longtime love, Mr. Rockefeller owns an 18,000-acre cattle ranch and farm. He also has partial interests in other land holdings, which total about 112,000 acres. Mr. Rockefeller owns a 32-room apartment on Fifth Avenue here and a mansion in Washington.

Like his brothers, Mr. Rockefeller is an avid art collector. He owns more than 1,500 works of art and has given away many to museums.

Trust Fund

Mr. Rockefeller's personal fortune began with a \$100 million trust fund set up by his father. The money has been a big factor in Mr. Rockefeller's political career here, where he has often been described as the Republicans' chief financial strength. A study of the Citizens Research Foundation in 1972 showed that in 1970 he and his family spent \$4.5 million on his gubernatorial campaign. In his four campaigns for governor, the same group found, he spent \$27 million, and more than half that amount came from his family. In the 1970 campaign, Mr. Rockefeller's stepmother alone gave him \$2.6 million—and presumably paid a gift tax of about \$868,000.

The Rockefeller family are also known for the money they give away. The Rockefeller Foundation, founded by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, as well as gifts made by family members dating back to John D. Rockefeller Sr., have totaled over \$1 billion.

Stories about Mr. Rockefeller's wealth abound. In 1965, he was named special assistant to President Dwight Eisenhower at a salary of \$15,000 a year. According to newspaper reports, he never picked up his checks.

The UN is built on land which Nelson persuaded his father to buy for \$8.5 million and donate to the world organization.

on Subpoena ng Negotiated

ANGELES, Aug. 21 (AP)—Marshall Gaylord Campbell, a former White House adviser, yesterday that he was negotiating with representatives of the President on a subpoena for serving a subpoena for Mr. Nixon to testify defense witness at the trial of the White House adviser.

Mr. Campbell and five other defendants, including H.A. Haldeman and former Attorney General John Mitchell, are scheduled on trial Sept. 9 in Washington on conspiracy charges in the Watergate cover-up.

At Mr. Nixon's San Clemente home would not comment.

Crash Confirmed

PAZ, Aug. 21 (AP)—The crash of a U.S. Air Force plane and the bodies of its crewmen were found strewn in a 20,000-foot-high plateau yesterday, two after the C-141 transport disappeared in a storm.

flew home Pan Am.



R. P. Woodson III, Raleigh, North Carolina

ne terminal was very convenient none of those long waiting lines. stomos took us all of 5 minutes. in Am is doing a good job of loading the 747."

vitch! PAN AM. The world's most experienced airline.



NEW YORK SUBWAY FIRE—Subway passengers who were trapped for two hours in a tunnel between the Manhattan financial district and Brooklyn by a fire were given oxygen after evacuation in Brooklyn Tuesday. About 200 of the passengers were treated at the scene or hospitalized for smoke inhalation and injuries.

Republicans See Rockefeller As Complement to Ford Style

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—When President Ford chose Nelson Rockefeller as his "good partner" yesterday, he was naming a man whom many of Mr. Ford's close associates regard as a perfect complement in strengths, weaknesses and political style.

"Rocky helps the President in foreign policy and in government relations, particularly with the governors," said one Ford intimate. "His weaknesses are with Congress and some elements of the Republican party where the President is very strong."

Another associate of the President said that Mr. Rockefeller's experience in intergovernmental relations, international affairs and political campaigning offset the drawbacks of his age and a festering resentment among Republicans for his opposition to Barry Goldwater's candidacy in 1964. Even Mr. Rockefeller's age—he was 68 on July 6—was seen as an advantage by some Republicans, who believe it will lead to a wide-open GOP convention in 1980 because Mr. Rockefeller would presumably be too old to run.

No Personal Ambition

"He has no great personal ambition," said former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, an early Rockefeller backer. "I think that's good right now."

House minority leader John Rhodes of Arizona said he believes that a "balancing of factors" led to Mr. Ford's choice of his vice-presidential nominee.

Rep. Rhodes, whose list of suggested nominees included Sen. Goldwater, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Laird and Republican National Chairman George Bush, said he formed the impression on Aug. 11 that Mr. Ford was "seriously considering" Mr. Rockefeller.

On that Sunday the newly installed President saw several congressmen at the White House and Rep. Rhodes said he asked questions about the possible drawbacks of other prospective nominees but not about Mr. Rockefeller.

Consentations Made

The comments of Mr. Ford's intimates suggest that the President made a private and very personal choice after careful consultation of the suggestions made by congressmen, governors and party officials. But Mr. Rockefeller, apparently, was on his mind from the beginning.

Two days before Mr. Ford became President, Mr. Rockefeller's name was put forward by Mr. Laird, a long-time friend of Mr. Ford's in the House. After Sen. Laird's resignation, Mr. Laird was credited as one of the Republicans most influential in convincing President Nixon that he should select Mr. Ford as his vice-president rather than John Connally.

Mr. Ford, in turn, decided to follow the method of vice-presidential selection used by Mr. Nixon. He called upon congressmen, governors and Republican party officials to send names of nominees to sealed envelopes to the White House.

Mr. Rockefeller was first choice only among the governors but he had, according to White House counsel Robert Haldeman, "strong support" on all the lists.

Had Strong Support

His support was so strong, in fact, that Mr. Rockefeller quickly came to be viewed as the front-runner by other prospective nominees.

Chief among these was Mr. Bush, whose backers set up a "hotter room" for him in a Washington hotel. Mr. Bush picked up support from party officials around the country, particularly in the South and West.

He had the quiet encouragement of Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, an old Rockefeller foe who had first gained national political attention while campaigning for Sen. Goldwater.

Mr. Rockefeller also attracted

VFW Delegates Unanimously Oppose Ford Amnesty Stand

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Delegates to the Veterans of Foreign Wars national convention voiced their unanimous opposition yesterday to amnesty for draft-dodgers, a day after President Ford told the group he favored leniency on the issue. Today the delegates firmly rejected a call to reconsider their stand.

About 4,000 delegates shouted "Aye" yesterday to a resolution urging a tough stand on the issue. There were no nays.

Monday, the delegates told the VFW convention that his new administration will show leniency to draft-dodgers and deserters. The delegates sat in silence as the President told them that draft-dodgers should be allowed to come home and work their way back into the system.

The VFW resolution urges that objectors be required to face the judicial process. It is the same as the proposal drawn up before Mr. Ford's address.

Those opposing the resolution were invited to address the floor. No dissenters appeared, a spokesman said.

He added that the room where the vote was taken seats about 3,500 and was filled to overflowing for the vote. There are more than 14,000 registered delegates at the convention.

The delegates also rejected an amendment that would have made female veterans eligible for VFW membership.

The amnesty resolution read in part:

"We sustain total opposition to both general and selective amnesty for draft-dodgers and military deserters."

"And be it further resolved that the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States continue our total commitment to pursue the 'no amnesty doctrine' through all our membership to the Congress and to the American people and to be firm in our stand not to relinquish, dilute or compromise this position."

Today, in an address to the convention, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., urged the delegates to reconsider their rejection of President Ford's call for an amnesty.

The delegates responded with a resounding "No!"

In Stockholm, a spokesman for about 350 American military deserters in Sweden yesterday rejected Mr. Ford's statement suggesting conditional amnesty for deserters.

"We want universal and unconditional amnesty for resisters, deserters and those veterans who have been given dishonorable discharge," said Mike Powers, 24, of New York.

He said that 900,000 Americans fall into those categories, not the 50,000 mentioned by the President Monday.

"But of course we are pleased that the amnesty question was brought up at all," said Mr. Powers, who fled to Stockholm in 1968 and now teaches English.

In his speech Monday, Mr. Ford said that he was rejecting a "blanket amnesty" but that he had directed the attorney general and the secretary of defense to review the status of 50,000 men convicted, charged or still sought for "offenses loosely described as desertion and draft-dodging."

"I will then decide how best to

deal with the different kinds of cases," Mr. Ford said.

In Canada, where many draft evaders fled, reaction also was cool to the Ford speech. "Many people want to go back very badly, including myself, but we don't want to go back under conditions like this," said Gerry Condo, managing editor of the war resisters' magazine, Amex-Canada.

Mr. Condon said that the President had taken "a very tough stand... It's just asking for another pound of flesh from people who resisted a war they felt was illegal and immoral." He estimated that there are 25,000 Vietnam war evaders in Canada.

House, Senate Approve Ford Inflation Unit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Congress yesterday completed action on legislation establishing a wage and price monitoring agency, thus complying with President Ford's first specific legislative request.

A 369-27 House vote sent the bill to the White House. The Senate and House earlier had passed slightly differing versions and some jockeying was required to get a bill to Mr. Ford before Congress's Labor Day-period recess, which begins today for the Senate, tomorrow for the House.

The bill does not give the agency the authority of imposing wage and price controls. In its efforts to curb inflation, the agency will have to rely on investigation and disclosure of increases that it deems unjustified or exorbitant.

Before final passage of the bill, Mr. Ford issued a statement saying that he would not ask for any legislation authorizing mandatory wage-price controls. He said that recent experience made it clear that compulsory controls would be most undesirable.

"I will do my best to see that the new price and wage monitoring agency works effectively to combat inflation," he said.

To another anti-inflation move, the House yesterday voted, 287 to 155, to cut a \$30-billion mass transit bill to the \$11 billion requested by the new President and then approved the measure, 324 to 92.

The bill would authorize the first federal operating subsidies to mass transit systems, as well as money for buying new equipment. Similar bills are pending in the Senate.

CAB's Chairman Assailed for Trip As Guest of Firm

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board chairman Robert Timm was assailed yesterday for accepting an expense-paid golfing weekend in Bermuda from a company named in a case pending before the CAB.

The request was filed yesterday by the Aviation Consumer Action Project, a Ralph Nader group. It also has asked CAB chairman Robert Timm to disqualify himself from all CAB proceedings involving the sponsor of the trip, United Aircraft Corp., and four airlines whose executive officers made the June 7-9 trip as the corporation's guests.

In response to congressional criticism, Mr. Timm said that he would disqualify himself from CAB decisions involving United Aircraft, parent firm of the Pratt & Whitney airplane-engine manufacturing concern. But he said that he would not bow out of cases involving the four airlines.

He also said that he has sent United Aircraft chairman Harry Gray a check covering his expenses in the golfing excursion. He would not disclose the amount of the check.

Mr. Timm issued his statement after Rep. Harley Staggers, D-W. Va., chairman of the House Commerce Committee, accused the CAB chairman of accepting "entertainment and hospitality of substantial value" from United Aircraft.

Marines Stop Guarding Nixon California Home

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP)—The Marine Corps has withdrawn its 28-man patrol around former President Richard Nixon's San Clemente estate, a camp official announced.

He said that the order ending the patrol had arrived from the Pentagon.

The unit had guarded the southern border of Mr. Nixon's home, which borders the big base. Secret Service agents continue to provide security for the former president.

Spain Asks UN Vote On Spanish Sahara

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Spain asked the United Nations today to organize a referendum on self-determination for Spanish Sahara during the first half of next year, a UN spokesman said.

Spain's UN ambassador, Don Jaime de Pinillos, handed the request to Ismael Kattan, executive assistant to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The request "will be taken up by the General Assembly next month," the spokesman said.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.



Muharem Kurbegovic

Suspect Seized in Bombings Fatal to Three in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (AP)—An immigrant Yugoslav with a record of sex offenses was arrested last night for investigation of murder, and police said today that he is the "alphabet bomber" thought to have killed three persons.

But the suspect's supervisor at a printing shop said that the Yugoslav, Muharem Kurbegovic, 21, could not be the talkative bomber because he is a mute. However, the suspect's landlady said that he could speak.

A police spokesman said that Mr. Kurbegovic had refused to answer questions, adding: "He puts a block between himself and the outside world" and seems to go into trances.

Police and FBI officials said that the suspect, a U.S. resident since 1967, was taken into custody last night after he planted a tape recording in a trash can in a rest room at a Hollywood take-out restaurant. The officials said that the suspect had been under surveillance for 18 hours.

They said that Mr. Kurbegovic was the man who had identified himself in telephone calls and tape recordings as "Isaac Rasim," military leader of an organization he called "Allies of America." He was dubbed the "alphabet

bomber" after threatening to spell out the group's name "in blood" unless immigration and sex laws were repealed.

Police said that they confiscated explosives at Mr. Kurbegovic's apartment after his arrest. The chief of the FBI's bureau here said that the man apparently had been acting alone in a series of bombings that began 15 days ago.

Stephen Smith, Mr. Kurbegovic's supervisor at RPM Industries, where the suspect worked until losing his job in a general layoff last Friday, said that his employee had never spoken during his two years of employment as a design engineer.

"He communicated only by notes," Mr. Smith said, adding that Mr. Kurbegovic's muteness had been certified by an investigation when he was hired.

But the landlady who rented him an apartment on March 1, Lillian Gerboel, claimed that Mr. Kurbegovic had said that "I could call him 'Mr.' for short. He would say 'Good morning' to me. He definitely spoke, but he didn't speak to people much."

Police Commander Peter Hagan would not say whether Mr. Kurbegovic could speak. He said that the suspect "has gone into trances from time to time. He puts a block between himself and the outside world. He has refused to answer our questions."

"We believe this is the suspect, and we're not going to release him," the police official said.

In the phone calls and tapes, the man identifying himself as Isaac Rasim claimed that the initial letters of his bombing targets would spell out "Allies of America." On Aug. 1, three weeks ago, he said, a detonation that killed three and injured 36. Five days ago, police found an unexploded bomb in a bus station locker—perhaps indicating the letter "L" of the word "allies." Late this past Saturday night, a powerful explosion leveled a warehouse in a nearly deserted district that is industrial, a word which, because it starts with the letter "I," would fit the threatened pattern. Five persons were injured by that explosion.

Mr. Ford's Economics...

President Ford is seeking to put his own stamp on economic policy. In terms of style he has already done that by his public recognition of the gravity of the economic problems facing the country and by his open and broad search for the best answers.

In both respects Mr. Ford's approach contrasts sharply with the Panglossian optimism and moralistic hostility of his predecessor toward economic ideas other than those that happened at any given moment to enjoy his favor. Such hostility was even directed at able insiders, such as chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board, when their prescriptions did not correspond to the immediate party line or ideology.

Welcome as is this change of style by Mr. Ford, it obviously does not provide the substance of a new program for dealing with the interlocking set of problems afflicting the nation—the worst inflation in the country's peacetime history, the highest interest rates in a century, the consequent severe slump in housing, sinking and utterly demoralized securities markets, a stagnant economy with large-scale unemployment in prospect, and a worsening international trade and payments position. All these problems have been inten-

sified by the monopolistic squeeze the international oil-exporting cartel has applied to fuel prices and by food shortages threatened by drought in the farm belt.

Clearly no "gimmick" will solve all these problems. But the fundamental decision Mr. Ford faces is whether to rely essentially on a prolonged siege of tight money and budget cutting to cure inflation (the policy Mr. Ford's Nixonian holdovers call "the old-time religion") or whether to accept the contrary view that—even though the inflation was generated by excessively rapid growth of the money supply and careless fiscal policies—the present problem is not one of demand-pull but of stagnation and cost-push inflation, resulting from wage pressures and other forces at home and abroad. The drain of resources to the oil-producing countries is a drag on real economic activity, which tight money can aggravate but not cure.

The eagerness with which Congress awaits a fully developed program for meeting all these ills is reflected in the quick approval the Senate and House gave yesterday to slightly different versions of Mr. Ford's proposal for a revived Cost of Living Council—admittedly a minor building block in what must be a much more substantial total effort.

...Or Still Mr. Nixon's?

A correct diagnosis of the economic situation facing the United States and other countries is crucial to a correct solution. Admittedly, an all-out policy of monetary and fiscal tightness could eventually stop the inflation—but at the cost of putting the economy into a steep recession or depression.

The political resistance to such an approach—even if it made economic sense—would be too great to make it a credible option. For that reason, it cannot be counted on to check inflationary expectations or inflationary behavior, any more than the same approach did under somewhat easier circumstances in 1969-71.

With the economy suffering from "stagflation," what is needed is not the "old-time religion" but a combination of elements, specifically, a monetary and fiscal policy that will avoid excess stimulus while permitting economic growth; an incomes policy tough enough and fair enough to arrest the

wage-price-wage spiral; a policy on taxes and social expenditures that will be equitable and therefore serve the purpose of furthering wage restraint; and structural reforms aimed at breaking the "ratchets"—whether governmental or private, domestic or international—that keep prices moving ever upward, never downward.

If Mr. Ford is willing to take this sort of broad-gauged view of the economic problem, he can indeed put his stamp on economic policy and find much to do of lasting value to the nation. If, instead, he accepts the diagnosis that the American economic problem is simply one of excess demand that can be cured exclusively through tight money and budget cutting, he will be back to continuing the final phase of Mr. Nixon's ideologically rigid policy, whatever improvement Mr. Ford may bring in style and manner.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mideast Momentum

The credibility of peaceful intent is what really matters as Arabs and Israelis maneuver around each other, in preparation for a new phase of Middle East peace-making or war-making. The moment one side or the other becomes convinced that its adversary has abandoned the path of political compromise, in favor of giving the military option another try, will be the moment of danger for all the diplomatic progress piled up since last October. On this premise it is less important which specific new diplomatic goal is pursued than it is simply to keep the wheels of diplomacy moving, to keep accumulating evidence of goodwill and peaceful intent.

In Washington last week King Hussein was understandably eager to push the prospect of a Jordan-Israeli disengagement to the top of the diplomats' agenda. Unlike the accords which Egypt and Syria have already reached with Israel, a pact with Jordan would focus on people more than territory, and especially on the future status of the displaced Arab Palestinians. King Hussein seems to be pleading for concessions to the Palestinians' na-

tional aspirations under his leadership, lest he be supplanted by far more radical elements as the champion of the Palestinian cause.

There can be no argument that recognition of the Palestinian cause is now the heart of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and neither side can live in anything remotely resembling peace until the Palestinians come to believe that they have a stake in a settlement. But definition of the Palestinian status will not come easily, and Jordan and Israel are still so far apart in their designs for the disposition of the River Jordan's West Bank that heated disputes lie ahead.

Unless, by some miracle, a tentative Jordan-Israeli formula can be reached quickly, it might be more fruitful to concentrate on achieving a new accord between Egypt and Israel. This would maintain the diplomatic momentum by providing for a further withdrawal in Sinai, as Israel has indicated it is ready to do, in exchange for broader political guarantees from Cairo against the possibility of resumed warfare.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mozambique Problems

As was obvious all along, Frelimo will need help and allies if it is to administer such a large and complex country as Mozambique successfully. Guerrilla warfare is not the perfect preparation for this task. It is true that in Guinea-Bissau, whose independence has now been recognized by the EEC and which will soon be seated at the United Nations, the nationalist party, PAIGC, intends to carry into independence the rural organization which it built up while fighting the Portuguese. But Guinea is a swampy backwater, Mozambique is a complex country in a key strategic position. The Frelimo leaders will find themselves making unexpected adjustments to their bush warfare ideology. If they allow the Portuguese settlers to be driven out, or cut relations with South Africa, they will soon be in a Congo situation without the Congo's underlying riches and powers of recovery. A close Frelimo-Portuguese partnership will be necessary to launch the new state successfully. It looks

as if the finishing touches to this compact have yet to be made.

—From the Times (London).

Ford's Choice

On his twelfth day of office Gerald Ford continued to gather credit with his most important decision so far: the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice-President. Both in his unhurried approach to the selection—after wide consultations with party leaders and congressmen—and in his final verdict, the President has shown sound judgment. Nelson Rockefeller is unlikely ever to become President of the United States, but in a country in which five vice-presidents this century have assumed office through the death—or in the last case, the resignation—of a president, nobody can be sure. If public confidence (both outside and inside the U.S.) in the White House was to be restored, it was essential that the most qualified man in his party was selected for the post. President Ford has selected such a man.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 22, 1899

MADRID—The appearance of bubonic plague at Oporto proves one thing, that the regulations drawn up by the Sanitary Conference at Venice are not carried out, or are badly carried out. In Portugal, otherwise a vessel, even if infected, would not have introduced the disease. Several cases are already reported in Spain. If this be true, then the Hispano-Portuguese frontier is badly guarded.

Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1924

LONDON—Radio experts throughout England are concentrating their time and effort on equipment which will enable them to establish communication with Mars this month, when the planet will be in opposition to the earth at a distance of only about 35,000,000 miles. Astronomers claim that life does exist on the planet Mars and that the inhabitants are of a higher civilization than the earth's.



'Don't Worry—I'm Still Here.'

The U.S. Battle Against Inflation

By Arthur F. Burns

WASHINGTON—Our country is now struggling with a very serious problem of inflation. In the past twelve months, the consumer price level has risen by 11 per cent; wholesale prices have risen even faster. When prices rise with such speed, inflation comes to dominate nearly every aspect of economic life.

The inflation that we have been experiencing has already caused injury to millions of people and its consequences threaten further and more serious damage to the national economy.

As a result of the inflation, consumer purchasing power is being eroded. During the past year, the take-home pay of the typical worker declined nearly 5 per cent in real terms.

As a result of the inflation, the real value of the savings deposits, pensions and life insurance policies of the American public has diminished.

As a result of the inflation, financial markets are experiencing strains and stresses. Interest rates have moved skyward. Some financial and industrial firms have found it more difficult to roll over their commercial paper or to raise needed funds through other channels. Savings flows to thrift institutions have diminished, and stock prices have plummeted.

As a result of the inflation, profits reported by corporations have risen sharply, but much of the reported profit is illusory because it fails to take into account the need to replace inventories, plant, and equipment at appreciably higher prices.

In short, as a result of the inflation, much of the planning that business firms and households customarily do has been upset and become confused. The state of confidence has deteriorated and the driving force of economic expansion has been blunted.

Not Surprising

It should not be surprising, therefore, that the physical performance of the economy has remained sluggish in recent months, despite the lifting of the oil embargo that depressed the economy last winter.

Recent economic movements do not have, however, the characteristics of a cumulative decline in business activity. In a typical business recession, all or nearly all comprehensive indicators of economic activity move downward simultaneously. That is not the case presently.

For example, the demand for labor has remained strong. Employment has continued to rise, and the unemployment rate appears to be at about the same level as it was in January.

In the industrial sector, production has recovered somewhat over recent months, factory shipments have continued their upward course, and new orders received by manufacturers of capital goods have risen further. Unfilled orders on the books of business firms, especially in the capital goods industries, are enormous and are still advancing, as shortages of critical materials and parts continue to hold back production schedules.

In addition to the business capital sector, our export markets are a source of continuing strength to the economy. Also, some businesses are adding significantly to their inventories in order to replenish depleted stocks and bring them into better balance with sales.

We should act decisively to bring inflation under control before these remaining sources of strength are undermined. If interest rates continue to soar, if construction costs and equipment

prices continue to rise at a feverish pace, if our export prices continue to mount, we may eventually find that incentives for business investment are being eaten away and that our export markets are shrinking.

Our foreign trade balance has moved into deficit this year, principally because of the huge increase in the bill for imported oil. The dollar value of our fuel imports rose from an annual rate of \$4 billion in the second quarter of 1973 to a \$28-billion rate in the second quarter of this year. The deterioration in the over-all trade account was much less than this, however, since our exports over the past year have risen much more than imports outside the petroleum category.

Partly for these reasons, partly against inflation has reacted heavily on monetary restraint. The Federal Reserve recognizes that a restrictive monetary policy is bound to cause some inconvenience and even hardships. While we have tried to apply the monetary brakes firmly enough to get results, we have also been mindful of the need to avoid a credit crunch.

Clearly, the American economy is not being starved for funds. On the contrary, growth of money and credit is still proceeding at a faster rate than is consistent with general price stability over the longer term.

Yet, the demand for money and credit has been rising at a very much faster pace than the supply. This huge and growing demand for borrowed funds reflects the continuing strength of business capital investment; it reflects the efforts of many firms to rebuild inventories that were depleted by earlier shortages and slow deliveries; it reflects the inflated prices at which inventories must now be replenished; and it reflects, to some degree, anticipatory borrowing by those who fear that credit may later be unavailable or be still more costly.

In any event, with the demand for credit expanding much more rapidly than supply, credit markets have tightened, and interest rates have risen to levels such as we have not previously known in over a century.

Interest Rates

These interest rate levels are disquieting. They cause difficulties for many individuals and pose a threat to the viability of some of our industries and financial institutions. But we cannot realistically expect a lasting decline in the level of interest rates until inflation is brought under control. Evidence is accumulating that the restrictive policy pursued by the Federal Reserve is helping to moderate aggregate demand by reducing the availability of credit to potential borrowers and dampening inflationary psychology.

The role of the special factors that served to accelerate price increases during the past year or two is now waning. Food and fuel prices have recently contributed less to the rise in the consumer price level than they did in 1973 or early 1974. The boom in our own economy and that of other nations has tapered off, and the pressure of demand on available industrial capacity should therefore continue to diminish.

The underlying problem of inflation, however, remains very grave. The Federal budget con-

tinues to be in deficit. Farm prices, which had a downward trend during the last ten months, have again staged a spirited recovery in the last few weeks.

Most serious of all, the rise of wage rates has accelerated sharply this year, while industrial productivity has been stagnating. Hourly earnings in the private nonfarm economy rose at an average annual rate of 10 per cent during the second quarter, and labor costs per unit of output rose faster still.

Progress can still be made this year in slowing the rate of advance in our price level, and it is urgent that we do so.

What's Ahead

For a time, we should be prepared to tolerate a slower rate of economic growth and a higher rate of unemployment than any of us would like. A period of slow growth is needed to permit an unwinding of the inflationary processes that have been built into our economy through years of neglect.

There are, of course, risks that a period of slow economic expansion will lead to a gradual weakening of demand for goods and services, to a deterioration in the economic outlook, and to cumulative recessionary tendencies. Public policy cannot ignore this possibility. But the principal danger our country faces today is from the corrosive effects of inflation. Monetary policy must play a key role in this endeavor, and we in the Federal Reserve recognize that fact. Our actions this year have signaled a firm resolve to stick to a course of monetary restraint until the forces of inflation are under good control. We are determined to reduce over time the rate of monetary and credit expansion to a pace consistent with a stable price level.

However, monetary policy should not be relied upon exclusively in the fight against inflation. Fiscal restraint is also urgently needed. Strenuous efforts should be made to pare federal budget expenditures to fiscal 1975. The Congress should resist any temptation to stimulate economic activity by a general tax cut or a new public works program.

There may well be justification for governmental assistance to housing or other activities that are especially hard hit by a policy of monetary restraint. An expanded public-service employment program may also be needed, if unemployment rises further. There are other actions that would be of help in speeding the return to general price stability. Fresh efforts should be made to bring our nation's business and labor leaders together to discuss their common interest in checking the wage-price spiral. A degree of governmental intervention in wage and price developments in price-setting industries might also be helpful.

The Federal Reserve's Board of Governors would also urge the Congress to re-establish the Cost of Living Council and to empower it, as the need arises, to appoint ad hoc review boards that could delay wage and price increases in key industries, hold hearings, make recommendations, monitor results, issue reports, and thus bring the force of public opinion to bear on wage and price changes that appear to involve an abuse of economic power.

Arthur F. Burns is chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. These are excerpts, prepared by The New York Times, from remarks he delivered recently before the Congressional Joint Economic Committee.

In U.S. and Europe

Time of Adjustment

By James Reston

PARIS—The James Ford and Rockefeller have always been symbols of America here and elsewhere in the world, but now they are seen in a new political context, and a critical period of adjustment is opening up both in Europe and America.

With the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice-President in the United States, the changing of the political guard is all but complete in the free world. Now the new governments in Washington, London, Paris, Bonn and Tokyo will have to decide whether to tackle the urgent questions of inflation, energy, food and military security together, or whether to try to deal with them separately.

This question of finding common policies, or at least avoiding conflicting policies, is still a delicate subject here and elsewhere in Europe, but the changing of the political guard on both sides of the Atlantic has produced a much better atmosphere than existed only a few short months ago.

Fortunate Accident

It was an extraordinary and fortunate accident of European politics that Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Helmut Schmidt and Harold Wilson came to the leadership of their countries—Giscard after the death of President Georges Pompidou, Schmidt after an unexpected scandal in Chancellor Willy Brandt's administration, and Wilson after the labor crisis in Britain.

In a world full of amateur and professional political prophets, nobody ventured the prediction that by the autumn of this year, these men would be the key figures in Europe, and Ford, Rockefeller and Kissinger, the presiding figures in Washington.

The question now is what they will do with their new authority, and how they will get on with one another. President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt, both highly intelligent and knowledgeable in the fields of money and trade, both former finance ministers, have already established a sound relationship.

Prime Minister Wilson is also an expert in the field, but like Premier Kakuei Tanaka in Japan, he has been preoccupied with a raging inflation and the prospect of a bruising election. Meanwhile, the United States government has also been overwhelmed by its domestic concerns, and like the others, with the Cyprus crisis.

Larger Issues

For the next few weeks, President Ford will still be getting his new team into place and the Europeans will be getting over the August holidays, but after that these hopeful new political leaders will begin talking about the larger issues.

There is still some criticism here of Secretary of State Kissinger's diplomatic tactics, and most recently of his handling of the Cyprus crisis, but no longer complaints of any lack of com-

munication between Washington and its European allies.

The complaint here again is Kissinger in the past was that he intervened too much in European and Middle Eastern affairs. The complaint now is that he did not intervene fast enough in Cyprus, and by his tardiness encouraged the Turks to overstep their hand and weaken the Atlantic alliance in the Mediterranean.

Still, the clash of personalities between Kissinger and the former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert, and between Wilson and Pompidou, which complicated European and transatlantic relations, has been eased if not removed. What the allies needed a year ago was a hearing and now they are finally listening to each other.

Europe's Nine

The testimony of responsible officials in Paris is that the negotiations among the European Nine are much more candid and fruitful. All the problems remain, particularly inflation and political uncertainty from Portugal to Greece and Turkey, but the attitudes of the main powers toward each other has improved.

President Ford has made an excellent impression here by his candor, by his defense of a strong American military establishment, and by his willingness to appoint experienced men like Rockefeller.

Officials here have the impression that there are differences between Secretary Kissinger and Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger on the strategic defense of the West, and they are hoping that this controversy within both the American executive and the Congress can be removed through Ford's influence on Capitol Hill and with the Pentagon.

Europe's nightmare has long been that political divisions within the United States would revive the American isolationist impulse. And it has not escaped the notice of officials here that the latest Gallup poll shows that American concern over domestic problems outruns worry over international problems by the largest margin since the 1930s.

Accordingly, the settlement of the Nixon question, his replacement by a President popular in the country and the Congress, and the nomination of Rockefeller, who has strong support among the governors of the states and long experience in foreign affairs, have all created a more hopeful and cooperative attitude here.

In addition, inflation is running so high here it threatens the stability of all the free governments. Indeed, they have almost come to the conclusion that they cannot solve the inflation problem by themselves but have to find common policies to deal with it. They have "almost" reached that point but not quite. This will be the real test of the new men and the new atmosphere in the year.

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Letters

No Tapes

Let us hope that our new President Gerald Ford, who appears to be a fair facsimile of Mr. Clean (an All-American Anglo-Saxon White-Protestant and Horatio Alger-type) will be smart enough NOT to keep any tape-recorders in his new presidential office... just in case!

KITTY CLOSE

Madrid.

Slip Shows

Either your English is poor or your coverage of President Nixon is extremely biased. Your headline (Herald, Aug. 3-4) said that President Nixon "spurned" the offer of 30,000 pennies but the text said that he declined with thanks. Your slip (up) is showing.

T.P. McMULLEN.

Abu Dhabi.

Nixon Immunity

In the current discussion of whether former President Nixon should be sheltered from prosecution for misuse of office, we feel that the repercussions of granting him immunity have not been sufficiently stressed.

It is not through vindictiveness that we feel that Mr. Nixon should stand trial. The downfall of any person is tragic, even when caused by his own misdeeds. But in this case, permitting Mr. Nixon to escape prosecution would sacrifice a nation for an individual by setting a precedent: that the humiliation of forced resignation is the worst punishment one may

suffer for abuse of public trust (compensated for by a \$50,000-a-year pension). We feel that the decision to permit Spiro Agnew to escape prosecution by resignation already represents a dangerous abuse of our legal system, and that if the President is immune by definition, the nation runs the risk of even more serious abuse of power in the future.

JULIA FREY

WILLIAM HEYDT.

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U.S. Indians Keep Pressing for Independence

By Martin Waldron

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Since former President Nixon promised them self-government four years ago, American Indians have been making ever-increasing demands for a sort of commonwealth status for their reservations.

Although the presidency has changed, Indian demands are not expected to.

From coast to coast, Indians are expressing a deep longing for independence, with each tribe able to make and enforce its own laws. "The Indians expect the United States to continue paying all or most of the costs of the tribes,"

ago and that the government did enormous harm to the Indian way of life by trying to make middle-class whites out of Indians.

They said that government policies have had the following results:

- Erosion of Indian traditions.
- Widespread unemployment among Indians.
- Growing frustration that has led to more suicides and a rapid increase in alcoholism.

Mr. Nixon was the first President in recent decades to treat the Indian problems more than routinely. In his first term, Vice-President Agnew was chairman of a special cabinet committee with instructions to try to bring a better life to Indians. Although this committee no longer functions, President Ford

is not expected to change the Nixon policy of more freedom for Indians, which has been endorsed by Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton, a man admired by the new President.

In setting forth his policy in 1970, Mr. Nixon said:

"Down through the years, through written treaties and through formal and informal agreements, our government has made specific commitments to the Indian people.

"For their part, the Indians have often surrendered claims to vast tracts of land and have accepted life on government reservations."

"In exchange, the government has agreed to provide community services such as health, education and public safety services which would presumably allow

Indian communities to enjoy a standard of living comparable to that of other Americans.

"This goal, of course, has never been achieved."

A New Day

When he promised a new day for America's 500,000 reservation Indians in July, 1970, Mr. Nixon told the Indians that they could expect more tribal freedom. It was suggested, for example, that tribal governments would take over many of the functions of local offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs—the division of the Interior Department that has acted as a wet nurse to Indians for 150 years.

But after four years, only two tribes—the swamp-bound Micronesians along the Tamiaki Trail near Miami, with 430 members, and the Zunis on a semidesert

plateau in western New Mexico, with 5,150 members—have more than limited control of their own affairs.

As an experiment, these two tribes have been permitted to run their own education, welfare and health programs, functions that the Bureau of Indian Affairs performs for the other Indians who live on the 280 federal Indian reservations controlled by the bureau.

These other Indians are chaffing under the bureau's rules. In most cases, they must even submit minor tribal action to the bureau for approval.

"The paternalism of the [bureau] has prevented this tribe from charting its own course and destiny," said an assistant to the Navajo tribal chairman. "It still treats the tribe as though it was

a little child, not mature enough to make mature decisions."

For the last 30 years there have been numerous recommendations that Indians be given autonomy on their reservations, but the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Congress have been slow to act. Some white politicians have expressed the fear that Indians might steal the money appropriated to the tribes for health, welfare and education.

Robert Robertson, the former executive director of the National Council for Indian Opportunity, said he thought it was "unfair for the federal government to expect more from Indian tribal governments than it does from state and city governments."

"There are good intentions here," Mr. Robertson said of the tribal governments in general.

"The atmosphere on the reservations is one of being ready for self-government."

But a proposal by Mr. Nixon that Congress allow all tribes the option of running their own affairs has been stalled in Congress for more than a year, and except for the Micronesians and the Zunis, the Bureau of Indian Affairs still makes most of the decisions.

No Quorum in Brasilia

BRASILIA, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The first day of a week of "concentrated effort" in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies to pass a long series of laws has failed—not enough deputies turned up to provide the necessary quorum.

Bishop Capucci

aelis Probing shop's Role Arms Traffic

JERUSALEM, Aug. 21 (AP).—Israeli state radio said today the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, the Most Rev. Elio Capucci, showed where he had hidden armed weapons and explosives Arab terrorists operating in Israel.

Capucci declined comment on the report, which also quoted a source as saying "the evidence against Capucci would not be his release without a trial."

The archbishop was detained weeks ago after police said they found weapons and explosives in the limousine he was using from Lebanon to Israel.

Three Greek Catholic churches in the Most Rev. Paul car, Habib Basha and Boutis Saman, were sent here by Greek Catholic Church in London to conduct their own investigation into the affair.



Caroline Pessers

snapper Takes Netherlands Girl Her Home

LEIST, the Netherlands, Aug. 21 (AP).—The 5-year-old daughter of a cigar-factory director was kidnapped here yesterday as she sat outside her home, police said.

A few hours later, the father, Caroline Pessers, received a call from a man who said that his 5-year-old daughter was safe and was being held on payment of 50,000 guilders (\$20,000), said. Later the man called and demanded double that sum.

Italian Is Released
RIN, Aug. 21 (AP).—Stefano Rini, the kidnapped 15-year-old son of the manager of an Italian hotel chain, showed up at a police station today after his kidnappers reportedly paid a \$45-million ransom (\$70,000).

kistan, India Talks Seen Soon

W DRELL, Aug. 21 (AP).—Indian and Pakistani negotiators are expected to begin talks on the 18 nuclear test, Foreign Ministry sources reported today.

They said diplomats from each country will meet in the first of September to discuss regional communications and to halve since the 1971 war in Bangladesh.

It was also planned until Prime Minister Indira Gandhi postponed

Valuables Stolen In Raid on Paris Deposit Boxes

PARIS, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—An elegantly dressed man with two large suitcases has apparently cleaned out an unknown number of safe-deposit boxes in the vault of a Rothschild Bank branch in an affluent Paris neighborhood, police said today.

The thief apparently gained entry to the vault by renting a safe there and made at least four trips into the vault, carrying two large suitcases each time, according to bank employees.

Police said that they believed the man had obtained duplicate keys to dozens of safe deposit boxes, possibly with the complicity of a bank employee. The duplicates were kept in an envelope inside one of the safes. When bank officials opened the envelope, it contained pebbles.

The robbery was discovered last Tuesday, but police said that it was still not known how many boxes were raided because the bank has been unable to contact a number of deposit-box owners during the current vacation period.

Police said that the thief may have stolen about 10 million francs worth of valuables.

Butter Surplus Increases in EEC

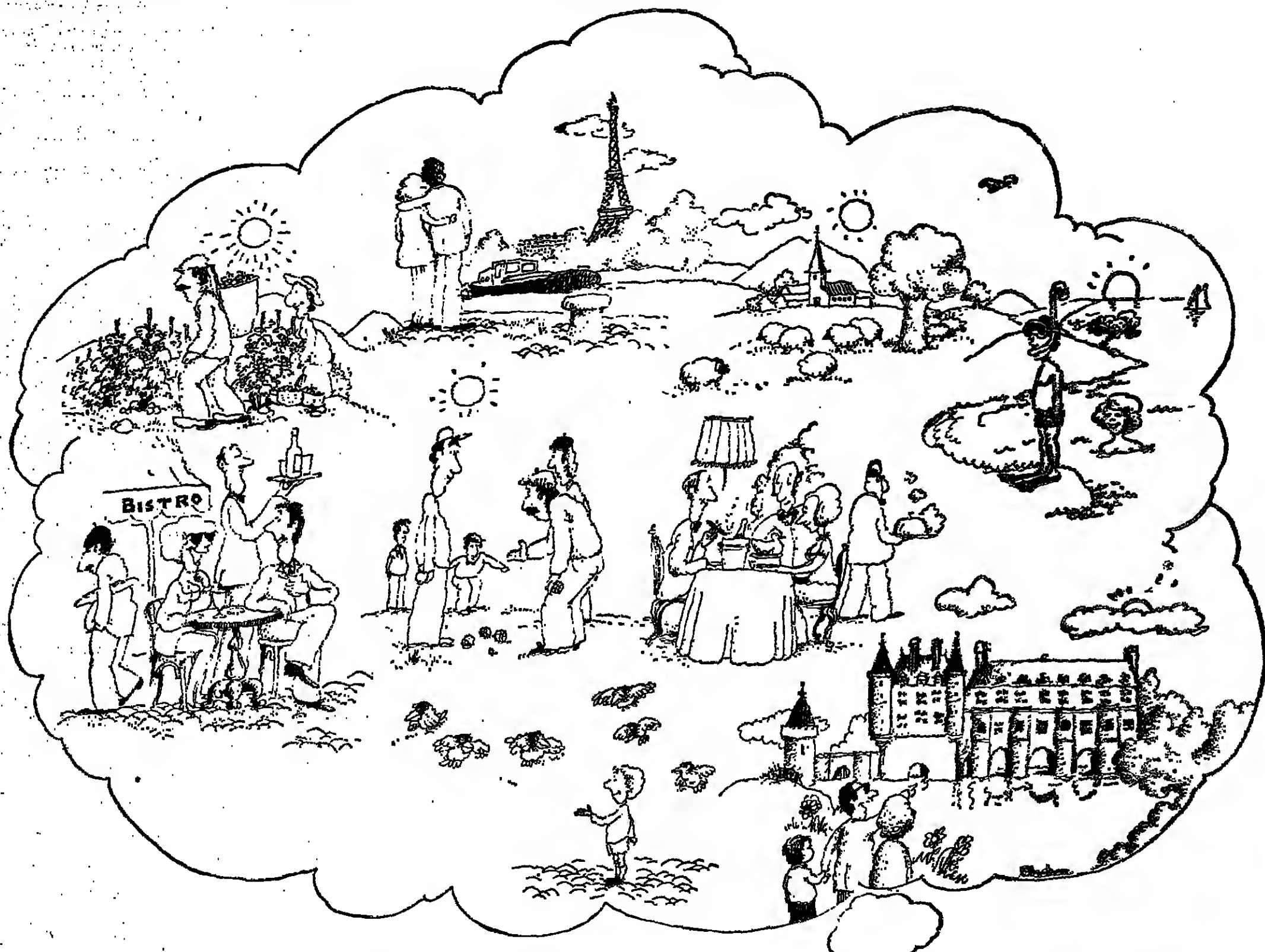
BRUSSELS, Aug. 21 (UPI).—The Common Market's "mountain" of surplus butter has increased again. According to the European Commission, butter stocks throughout the European Economic Community have risen this month to 282,000 tons, increasing from 270,000 tons in July.

The largest increases in surplus butter have been in France and Britain. But officials here express optimism that the world export markets will soon improve and, despite the recent increase in butter stocks, much of the current surplus can be dispersed between now and the end of the year. They suggest some of the butter will be sold to the United States and Japan.

"I think the trade is confident it can sell all its stocks," an EEC spokesman said, "and is not going to look up a potential gold mine in official stores." During the same period last year the EEC's butter surplus stood at 322,000 tons. Although the "mountain" is unlikely to reach such proportions this summer, there is considerable disquiet in the community that the stocks still remain so high.

Cuba's Role in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Cuban Foreign Minister Raúl Roa arrived here today for a six-day official visit including talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic, the national news agency Tanjug reported.



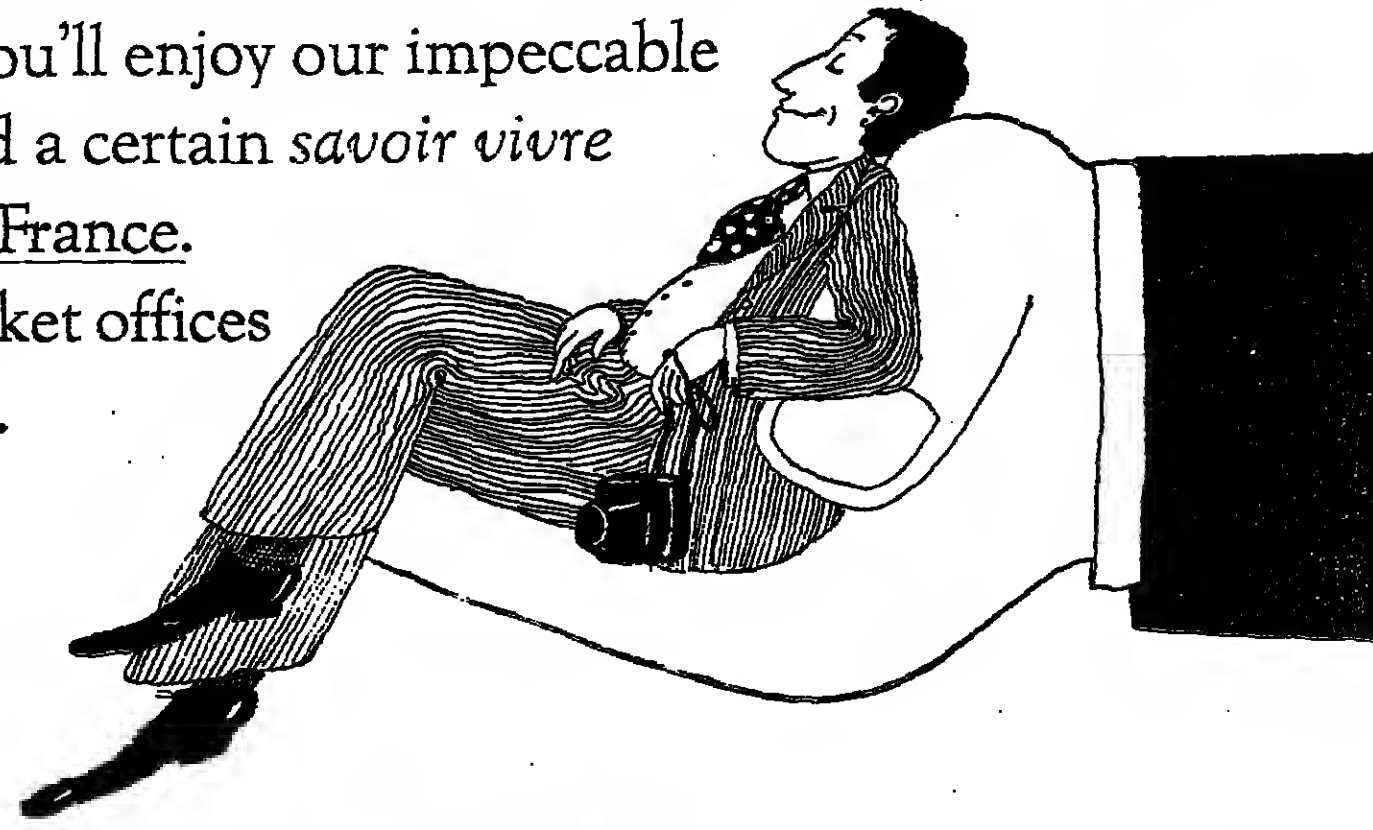
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Saigon Troops, Communists Contest Rich Rice Lands

70,000 'New Refugees' Flee War Zones in North

By David K. Shieler

DANANG, South Vietnam, Aug. 21 (UPI)—At 5 o'clock one recent morning, Mrs. Le Thi Ba finally gave up. She and her husband had held out for 30 days living in their own sandbagged bunker, subsisting on meager rations of rice, trying with every ounce of strength to stay in their tiny village of Son Phuc despite incessant shelling by North Vietnamese gunners.

But the rice had run out. Before dawn Mrs. Ba gathered her 2-year-old son into her arms and

began the long walk out, becoming the latest of an estimated 70,000 new refugees created by heavy fighting in the northern provinces of South Vietnam in recent weeks.

The number has doubled recently, officials here say. Many of the refugees are hugging Route 1, the major strip of security in government areas. They are jammed into schoolhouses and crowded into shacks made of ammunition crates and they are running out of food. Although some have received emergency supplies of rice from the government,

many others say they have been given nothing. Mrs. Ba, traveling by foot and by bus, found her way to a school at the edge of Danang, 25 miles northeast of her village. She stood in the schoolyard, her face grimy and weary. Her son played listlessly with an empty rice bowl.

Just down the road, like a haunting symbol of an era South Vietnam has tried to put behind, stood one of the country's biggest refugee camps—empty. Its corrugated tin buildings, as vast as warehouses, rattled and crash-

ed in the wind like the hulks of wrecked ships. The government had succeeded there and in most other parts of the country in emptying the sprawling refugee camps and moving the people onto farmland or back to villages.

The new wave of refugees now represents a serious setback to that effort. Some say the effort itself was partly responsible for the outbreak of fighting.

To secure land for resettlement, the South Vietnamese Army has tried to consolidate control over fertile rice lands, sometimes sweeping through contested areas, sometimes through Viet Cong-held villages.

One foreign diplomat who watches the situation said he thought one reason for the recent Communist attacks was to regain land they believed was rightfully theirs at the time of the cease-fire in January, 1973.

Last spring, he explained, the Communists lost considerable ground in Military Region I to a South Vietnamese offensive in the coastal areas of Quang Ngai Province, especially Duc Pho and Mo Duc districts and in other lowland rice-growing regions.

"They're strong in the western hills and not in the lowlands," he said of the Communist forces. "That's why they've pressed so hard for implementation of the Paris accords—that gives them freedom of movement—they were supposed to have corridors of supply. But the government has set up a blockade operation and attempted to isolate pockets of Communist control, cut them off from sources of supply."

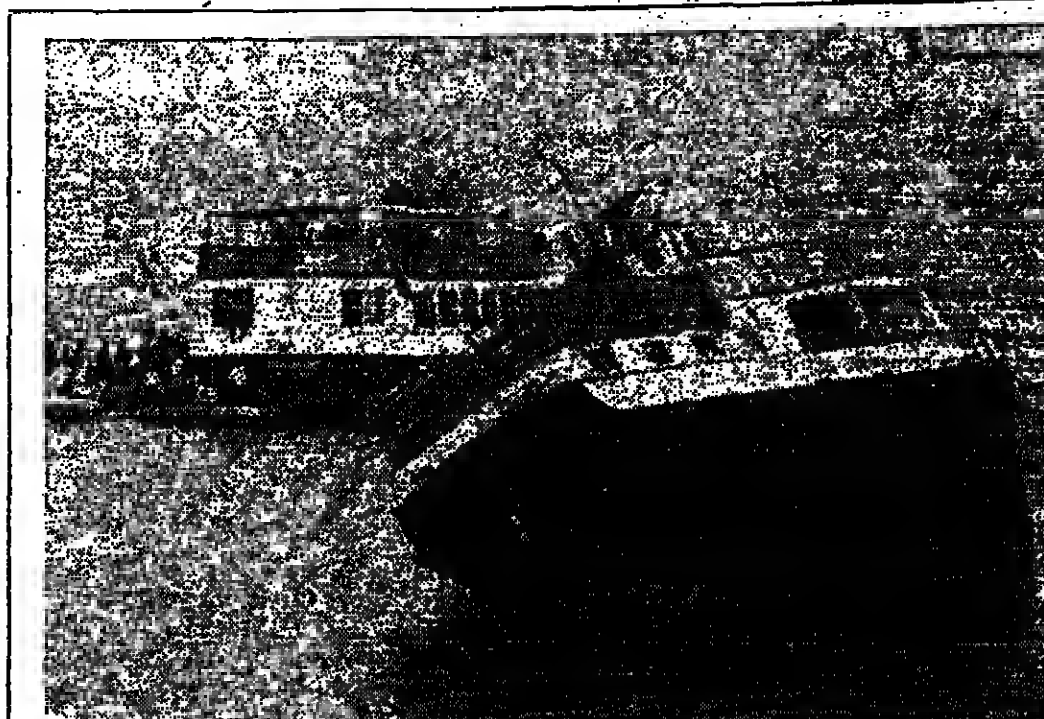
Another view of the Communist strategy was put forth by a refugee, Nguyen Thanh, the elected chief of the village council of Loc Son, about 25 miles southeast of Danang.

"The main thing in the Paris agreement is general elections," Mr. Thanh explained, "and the Communists cannot accept a general election with this side because they have no people and with no people they have no votes. That's why they have kept violating the cease-fire—not to get land, but to get people."

Panama to Resume Relations With Cuba

PANAMA, Aug. 21 (AP)—Panama has announced that it will restore diplomatic relations with Cuba, joining five other Latin American states that have ended political and economic sanctions against Fidel Castro's regime.

Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack announced that a delegation was flying to Havana today to formalize the resumption of ties in a ceremony tomorrow. The other five are Peru, Argentina, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad.



OOPS—With the ferry Vineyard Queen tilted sharply to port in the foreground, launches remove passengers from the excursion boat Nantascot after both craft ran aground off an island in Nantucket Sound Tuesday in a heavy fog. No serious damage was reported and all the passengers were safely taken ashore.

U.S. Firm to Sell Crime Lab To Russia Despite New Curbs

By Peter Onas

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Despite new curbs on the sale of U.S.-made law enforcement equipment to the Soviet Union, an American company has agreed to sell the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs a \$28,955 mobile crime laboratory.

According to Edward Segal, a former Philadelphia policeman who is a "technical adviser" to Criminal Research Products, Inc., of Conshohocken, Pa., the Russians will take possession of the fully equipped vehicle shortly. He said that the laboratory contains the most up-to-date evidence-collection and identification devices available to U.S. law enforcement agencies.

Technically, the transaction does not violate any governmental regulations because the vehicle and its contents left the country on July 12, a week before the new restrictions were announced. The laboratory was shipped here for exhibition in a Soviet-sponsored international trade fair of crime-fighting equipment that began last week and will end next Wednesday.

At the fair

Mr. Segal said yesterday that Soviet specialists examined the vehicle at the fair and agreed to purchase it. Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent announced on July 19 that special licenses would be required for the sale to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries

of "any instruments particularly useful in crime control and protection."

Mr. Dent was responding to congressional pressure after the planned participation of U.S. firms in the Moscow fair, known as Krimtekhnik 74, was disclosed. The opposition was led by Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, who said that "for the sake of sales and profits, a group of American businessmen will be placing their wares on sale in Moscow for examination by the KGB (the Soviet secret police)."

Rep. Vanik and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., had argued that sophisticated crime-fighting tools such as voice-identification devices and lie detectors might be used by the Russians against dissidents.

Subsequently, a number of U.S. firms dropped out of the exhibition. "In our case, there wasn't much we could do," Mr. Segal said. "The vehicle was on its way at a cost of about \$5,000."

Only one company, Hoffman Electronics of Bonn, is offering electronic-surveillance devices, and they are kept in a cubicle behind the main display.

Mr. Segal maintained that most of the equipment in the U.S.-made mobile crime laboratory could have been purchased by the Russians in a number of European capitals. The purpose is not to assist police officers in gathering evidence at the scene of a crime or accident.

As Mr. Segal explained it, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is purchasing the vehicle for its own use. The ministry supervises police departments which handle routine crime and traffic control. The KGB is a separate organization called "the committee for state security." In practice, however, it is assumed that Soviet security and police agencies work closely together.

The reason for the exhibition, authorities say, is to improve the flow of information on criminal technology between East and West. However, the Russians are not displaying any of their own wares at the fair.

Krimtekhnik 74 is not open to the general public. Most of the Russians attending the exhibition are said to be senior officials of police departments in major cities.

Berlin Protest Barred, But Roadjams End

BONN, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Soviet Union has rejected a joint protest made on Aug. 19 by the United States, Britain and France over Communist interference with road traffic to West Berlin. Allied sources said yesterday.

But the interference has all but ceased, the sources said. Without revealing the substance of the verbal Soviet reply, the sources implied that the Kremlin had backed East Germany's position that the establishment of the West German environmental agency in West Berlin last month had violated the 1971 four-power Berlin agreement, under which the three Western Allies share occupation rights with the Soviet Union. The road interference began after the agency opened.

Other Italian and foreign airlines operated normally. The strikers were protesting for expanded crew aboard Alitalia planes operating on intercontinental routes.

Alitalia Cabin Crews Hold 8-Hour Walkout

ROME, Aug. 21 (AP)—An eight-hour strike today by the cabin staff forced Alitalia to cancel about 60 per cent of its national and international flights.

Other Italian and foreign airlines operated normally. The strikers were protesting for expanded crew aboard Alitalia planes operating on intercontinental routes.

Soviets Seen Building Up Space Corps

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI)—The Soviet Union is building up at the same time that the American astronaut corps is dwindling.

That's the observation of U.S. astronauts returning from the Soviet Union after training stints for next summer's Apollo-Soyuz test flight, in which astronauts Thomas Stafford, Donald (Dick) Slayton and Vance Brand will dock their Apollo spacecraft for two days with a Soyuz spacecraft piloted by Alexei Leonov and Valery Kibayev.

"Star City" (as Americans call Zvezdny Gorodok, where most Soviet cosmonauts live and train) looks like a boom town," Brig. Gen. Stafford said in an interview. "There's no doubt the Soviets have a vigorous, ongoing manned space effort planned for the next five or six years."

Gen. Stafford said the number of buildings in Zvezdny Gorodok has tripled in the last two years. He said construction is still going on in the community 25 miles outside Moscow, with as many as four more buildings under construction.

Some of the new buildings serve as housing for the cosmonaut corps, which Gen. Stafford said also includes 75 or 80 civilian engineers who live in Moscow or its suburbs. The only time the civilian cosmonauts go to Zvezdny Gorodok is when they have been picked for a flight.

The total of 75 to 80 cosmonauts is a sharp increase over the estimated 55 cosmonauts of five years ago. There are no women cosmonauts at present.

In contrast, the U.S. astronaut corps has fallen in number to 34. Only nine are training for a flight. These are the three civilian engineers who live in Moscow or its suburbs. The only time the civilian cosmonauts go to Zvezdny Gorodok is when they have been picked for a flight.

The United States reached a peak in the Apollo lunar landing days of close to 60 astronauts, a figure which declined to 49 at the end of 1971 and to 41 by the end of 1972. Three astronauts left the corps at the end of the Skylab program and four have quit in the last six months.

As a result of conversations with Soviet cosmonauts and engineers, Gen. Stafford said he does not believe the Russians have any new spacecraft under development. He said they plan to use the two-man Soyuz spacecraft, flying it with men at least twice a year for the next five years either by itself or as a docking vehicle to the Salyut space station.

"Their program involves the Soyuz and the Salyut," Gen. Stafford said. "They're going to launch it and fly it one hell of a lot of times."

Power supplies were cut but all last week. Yesterday they were collected. Officials of Newry, which has a population of 11,000 said that 1,500 homes were blacked out, 2,000 workers laid off and factories shut and the hospitals were forced to use emergency generators to stay open.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army caused the shutdown by threatening to shoot electric workers who serviced power installations. The IRA says it will not lift its threat until the British Army no longer controls street lighting in the city.

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Saigon Loses Two Outposts District HQ

Fallen Camp Served To Spot Infiltration

SAIGON, Aug. 21 (AP)—North Vietnamese forces overran two government outposts along the Cambodian border and a district military headquarters in a northern Central Highlands province, a South Vietnamese military spokesman said today.

He said North Vietnamese forces drove a company of about 100 militiamen from Phum Tan outpost, about 45 miles northwest of Saigon along the Cambodian border, after a three-hour artillery and infantry assault last night.

The outpost, which had been under attack a week, was used to spot infiltration into South Vietnam.

A second, smaller outpost 10 miles east of Phum Tan was manned by a platoon of about 25 militiamen and was also overrun, the spokesman said. It guarded the southeastern approaches to Tay Ninh, the provincial capital.

Defenders Dispersed

There were no casualty reports from either outpost, but Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the command, said defenders from the larger Phum Tan outpost were somewhere outside the outpost and in radio contact with South Vietnamese aircraft.

Western military analysts said elements of the North Vietnamese 5th Division were trying to move from bases in eastern Cambodia across the border into South Vietnam.

Hundreds of troops and civilians apparently escaped from a government headquarters post in the Central Highlands over-run by North Vietnamese forces, the spokesman said.

The command said in a communique that a battalion of more than 300 government troops and scores of militiamen along with about 800 civilians had pulled out of Phum Tan district town yesterday morning after heavy shelling and infantry attacks by North Vietnamese forces.

Col. Hien said he had no reports on either military or civilian casualties at Phum Tan. About 200 miles northwest of Saigon, the command said, North Vietnamese forces had overrun last Saturday.

He said about 2,000 civilians had been evacuated from Mang Bui town, 15 miles north of Saigon.

The command said Viet Cong gunners continued to shell Bie Hoi air base, 15 miles northeast of Saigon.

In Cambodia, government forces killed 20 Khmer Rouge insurgents north of Phnom Penh on the eastern bank of the Tonle Sap River, the Cambodian military command reported today.

U.K. Aide Tries To Settle Ulster Cutoff of Power

BEELFAST, Aug. 21 (UPI)—The British government's No. 1 man in Northern Ireland went to Newry, 35 miles south of Belfast, today in an attempt to end a power shutdown that has left 90 per cent of the border town without electricity for more than a day.

Just outside Newry, the main Belfast-Dublin train line was blocked shortly after dawn by a freight train hijacked by gunmen and left on the tracks with what British Army experts feared was a bomb inside.

Stanley Crooke, minister of state in the Northern Ireland office, went by helicopter to Newry to confer with civic leaders, businessmen and local officials about the blackout.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army caused the shutdown by threatening to shoot electric workers who serviced power installations. The IRA says it will not lift its threat until the British Army no longer controls street lighting in the city.

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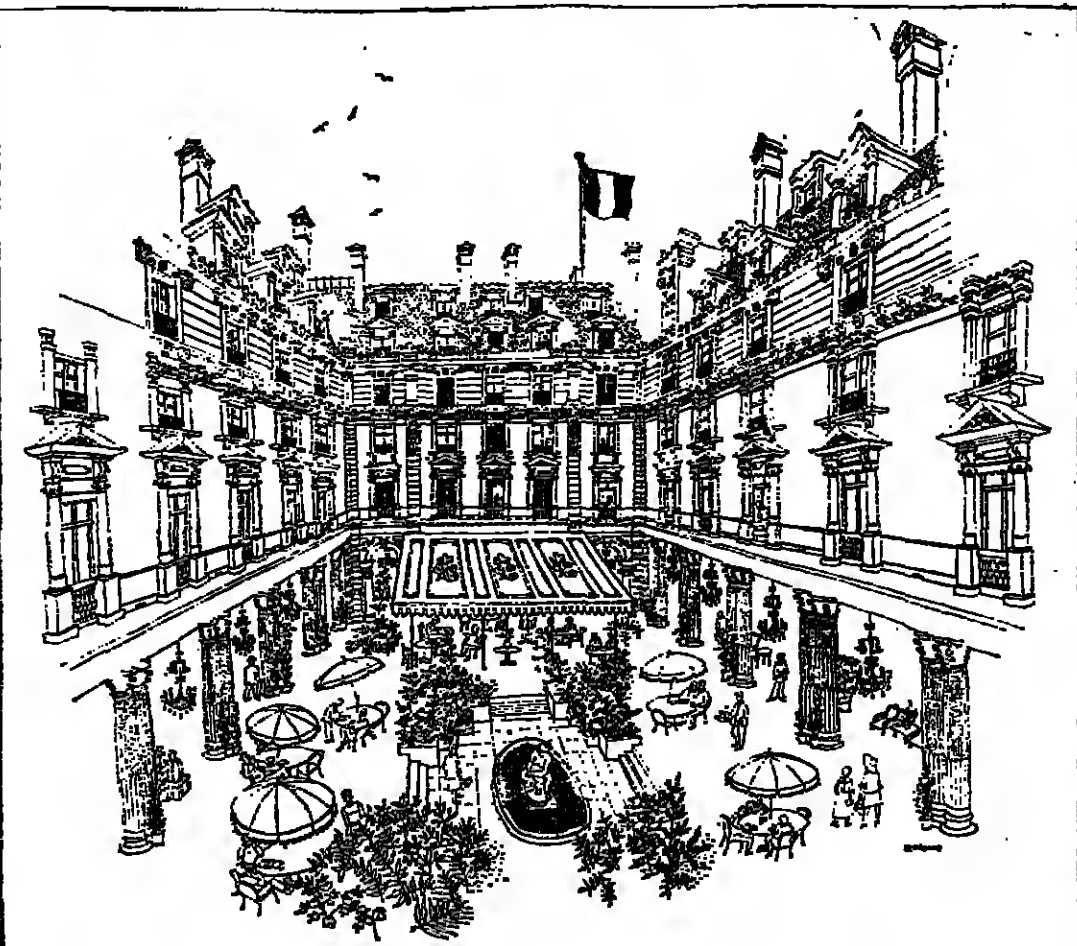
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SALZBURG: Contemporary Music Coming Out of Its Ghetto

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Aug. 21 (IHT).—Twentieth-century music, except in its more easily digestible forms, has always been something of a hot potato for the Salzburg Festival, sometimes jugged cautiously at arm's length, sometimes dropped as unsuitable for the festival's established diet.

This year, however, there are strong signs that the festival is coming to terms with the music of the last half-century or so, gradually absorbing it as a continuity instead of as a thing apart. There has been the world premiere in the cathedral of a new work by György Ligeti appeared with Mozart and Brahms in a Vienna Philharmonic program conducted by Claudio Abbado, and Maurizio Pollini is pairing Schoenberg and Beethoven in his piano recital.

Most of the "modern" works are still kept slightly apart in concerts sponsored by the Austrian Radio. These concerts may be a ghetto, to use one unfavorable term that has been applied to them, but this year it is a very open ghetto, combining 20th-century "classics" with works by living composers who know where the non-ghetto audience is and how to reach it. And the performance has been decidedly of festival standard.

A Commission Four years ago, a successful performance in the Salzburg cathedral of Penderecki's "St. Luke Passion" marked the beginning of the systematic inclusion of contemporary music in the festival programs. It also led to a commission for the Polish composer, from the Austrian Radio, for a new sacred work to help celebrate the 1,200th anniversary

of the cathedral, which is being observed this year.

The Latin text of the new composition is the "Magnificat," the hymn of the Virgin Mary from St. Luke, best known in its setting by Bach. For his 40-minute setting, Penderecki employed a double chorus totaling 48 voices, a boys' choir, a soloist ensemble of seven male voices, a bass soloist and a more-or-less standard orchestra. The entire ensemble is called into play only in the closing Gloria, each of the first six parts having its own instrument-

al-vocal setting, form and sound quality. These include a triple fugue, a passacaglia, an a cappella chorus, a bass solo with a lean orchestral accompaniment, and so forth.

At one point the contrapuntal writing ranges up to 55 separate voices, an extravagant loss to the ear in the extreme resonance of the cathedral. For the most part, however, the composer seems to have taken this resonance into account. Although Penderecki's musical fingerprints are audible—string clusters, frag-

mented text—the music was of surprising clarity, the text frequently understandable, and the link with the traditions of sacred music apparent.

Penderecki was his own energetic and communicative conductor, and he and his performers—the Austrian Radio Orchestra and Chorus, the Schola Cantorum of Stuttgart, the Vienna choir boys and the bass Peter Lager—were warmly, if not stormily, applauded in the packed cathedral.

Leif Segerstam was the vital and precise conductor of the same orchestra, with vocal soloists, in two major quasi-theatrical works of the last 15 years. Luciano Berio's "Epifanie" is a prime example of his genius for blending word and music, and the inimitable Cathy Berberian was on hand to guarantee the authentic delivery of the multilingual vocal selections from Joyce, Proust, Brecht and others.

The late Bernd Alois Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten" requires such a complex stage apparatus that—like other operatic composers who have despaired of a theatrical production—he prepared a "symphony" of key orchestral and vocal excerpts that received a powerful performance in a concert to the Felsenreitschule. The six singers semi-acted their parts, and the text and theatrical impact came through with remarkable clarity despite the difficult vocal lines, the thunderous orchestra and the lack of visual aids.

Disguised theater also was the connecting link of a program given in the Mozarteum by the Viennese ensemble "die reihe." Under Friedrich Cerha, Marie-Therese Borbeno repeated her familiar performance as the

Lunaire, making Sprechgesang seem an almost natural means of expression.

Ligeti's "Aventures & Nouvelles Aventures" was a laugh-provoking romp for all concerned—a spoof of operatic posturing with local noises but no words, accompanied by rug-beating and other horseplay in the orchestra. Gertrude Charpentier, Marie-Therese Cahn and William Pearson shifted personalities with hilarious aplomb, demonstrating—as one Austrian critic wrote—that the ghetto is at least cheerful.

France Relaxes Hotel Regulation

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP).—Beginning Sept. 15, Frenchmen staying in hotels will no longer have to fill out registration forms for transmission to the police.

The decision, announced by Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, ends a 200-year-old system. But the decision does not pertain to foreigners. Mr. Poniatowski said that a special system for foreigners was under study. "These measures," Mr. Poniatowski said, "will permit people to travel without having the police following their traces. Last year 14.8 million forms were filled out, and they're a burden for hotel keepers. Criminals usually register under false names anyway."

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As Turkey to others like Cabernet Sauvignon, his department has also developed new, promising varieties. In the United States, "which has only up to go with quality times," replanting was easy. But Europe "has the weight of the past" holding it back, he said. "It's pretty hard to tell a European vinegrower he's got the wrong varieties when his area has 500 years of tradition and 200 years of the same grapes," he said. "Of course, Chateau Lafite has been successful. You can't argue it. But it's easier to establish new things here."

Techniques. It also takes great winemaking techniques to make great wines, Amerine said. France and Germany "are more influenced by the old monastic techniques. The monks had to discover the best ways to convert grapes into wine. Time, patience."

"One chateau I know de-stems by hand. It's costly, but the wine is softer. A new press can change the whole character of a wine. Georges Lalour told me he prunes his vines because he picks the grapes one day later."

So it takes three things to make a great wine area: Conditions (like warm soil) to get the grapes ripe, elimination of bad varieties, and good winemakers. "These have not occurred in Spain, Greece and Italy; I mean, they don't have all three at the same time," Amerine said.

Amerine was influential in the California shift from such grapes

WINE: American Tackles European Mystiques

By Rodney Angove

DAVIS, Calif. (AP).—Maynard Amerine has retired at 62. Chairman of the Department of Viticulture and Enology at the University of California, he and his department have been acclaimed for doing more for wine than anyone this century—even the prestigious University of Bordeaux.

In Amerine's 38-year career, he has been a consultant for, or has studied in, more than 30 countries. He advises the U.S. State Department on which American wine to serve foreign dignitaries. And he winests every time those wine make the papers because the winegrower then gets more orders than he can fill.

Amerine has written a score of books and more than 300 articles, including articles for the Americana and Britannica Encyclopedias. His subjects have ranged from rootstock to sensory evaluation.

His specialty, however, is selecting the right grape for each growing area. Amerine explained in professional tones—a bit stern at times—that he never argues. He just states the findings of his research.

Bordeaux Wines

He started talking about the Bordeaux region, where it is said that soil content determines the taste of the wine. Around Bordeaux, visitors are told that the soil content differs among vineyards, and each element in the

soil makes a distinguishable contribution to taste.

Gravel imparts lightness, perfume and elegance, the Bordeaux vintners say. Loam gives a rich, powerful taste. Beneath the soil, a limestone base lends vigor. Or an iron-rich conglomerate base makes for softness.

Not so, says Amerine. "This thing about cadmium and loam—I don't think it has anything to do with it. It's the temperature of the soil that counts. The rest of it is chamber of commerce nonsense." Detecting the acoustics of his listener, Amerine added: "Maybe we should put it this way: Soil content is not as important as popular opinion says it is."

"Definitive proof of the importance of soil content per se as separate from temperature and climate is very hard to come by. Certain soils are better because they are warmer. A warmer soil makes the grapes ripen faster. A soil that is well drained and aerated will be warmer," he said. And he added that soil temperature is even more important in Europe than in California because of wider weather variations.

Elimination

Another factor in great wine is "eliminating the bad varieties" of vines, Amerine said.

"Italy has never gone through this process. France did, starting about 1300. By the 19th century, most French districts were pretty well established."

Amerine was influential in the California shift from such grapes

as Tokay to others like Cabernet Sauvignon. His department has also developed new, promising varieties.

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Happy and Nelson Rockefeller.

How Happy Rockefeller Missed The Ceremony at the White House

By Linda Greenhouse

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT).—People who know Happy Rockefeller found nothing surprising in his absence yesterday from the White House ceremony which President Ford nominated her husband to be Vice President of the United States.

He is described by those who know her as a very private person, though she officiated at memorable public functions for more than 10 years as the lady of New York State, and to remain in the background.

Five years ago, when Gov. Nelson Rockefeller was seeking the liberal presidential nomination, Mrs. Rockefeller flew to New York, where she was with her husband until the Republican convention was over.

At the time, Rockefeller explained why he did not realize until Monday night that he would be expected in Washington early the next morning. "I finally got her off the plane at a picnic in Seal Harbor," he said.

At the picnic, Mrs. Rockefeller, former governor said at a luncheon news conference, "the act of getting here, properly, in this extremely fine weather, just seemed to me."

But the absolute truth, a close friend of the family said, "Maybe some people would think they had a big

row, but actually they've never been closer. She's not throwing her hat in the air about getting back into public life, but she is throwing her hat in the air because her husband is so happy."

New Yorkers who can provide instant capsules of her ex-troverted husband have only a vague image of Mrs. Rockefeller—that of a gracious, attractive, and rather shy woman, fashionable but scarcely trend-setting in dress, who, if she has views on any subject of public interest, has learned to keep them to herself.

Yet Margaretta Fidler Murphy Rockefeller, whose sunny disposition as a baby earned her the nickname Happy, was known in her school days as a daredevil and a tomboy. Those who know her today say she is thoughtful, outspoken, well read and refreshingly unpretentious for one who has lived all her life amid great wealth in the upper reaches of society.

They also described her as still gun-shy from the public abuse she underwent 11 years ago when, a month after her divorce from her husband of 14 years, she married the recently divorced governor and gave up custody of her four young children.

These days—with a first lady in the White House, who was once divorced and a President whose parents were divorced—the issue may seem remote. In 1963, it was the scandal of the day: even the Presbyterian minister who performed their marriage ceremony was officially rebuked by his superiors, and the divorce dogged—and, many believed, doomed—Rockefeller's campaign for the 1964 presidential nomination.

Naturalness

Mrs. Rockefeller traveled widely with the governor in the early years, and people who expected to see a dangerous femme fatale came away struck by her naturalness and warmth. Favorable

news articles began to appear, suggesting that she might be a political asset to her husband after all. "Happy Passes Test," an Iowa newspaper headline proclaimed after she had visited Cedar Rapids.

Her life intersected with Nelson Rockefeller's long before they met. She was born June 4, 1926, in Bryn Mawr, Pa., to a wealthy and prominent Main Line Philadelphia family. The Filders, in fact, were friendly with the family of Mary Todd Hunter Clark, also from Philadelphia—she was Rockefeller's first wife.

Happy Fidler graduated from the fashionable Shipley School in Bryn Mawr, made her debut, and in 1948 married Dr. James Slater Murphy, whose father had headed cancer research at the Rockefeller Institute for nearly 40 years. Her husband took a research job at the Institute. The Murphys and the Rockefellers spent summers near each other in Seal Harbor, Maine.

Mrs. Murphy worked as a volunteer in Rockefeller's first gubernatorial campaign in 1953. She went with him to Albany as a confidential secretary in 1959 and served on the staff of his New York office until 1961, some months before he and Mrs. Rockefeller announced that they were separating.

In addition to her four children by her first marriage, whom she sees frequently, Mrs. Rockefeller has two sons, Nelson Jr., 10 years old, and Mark, who is 4.

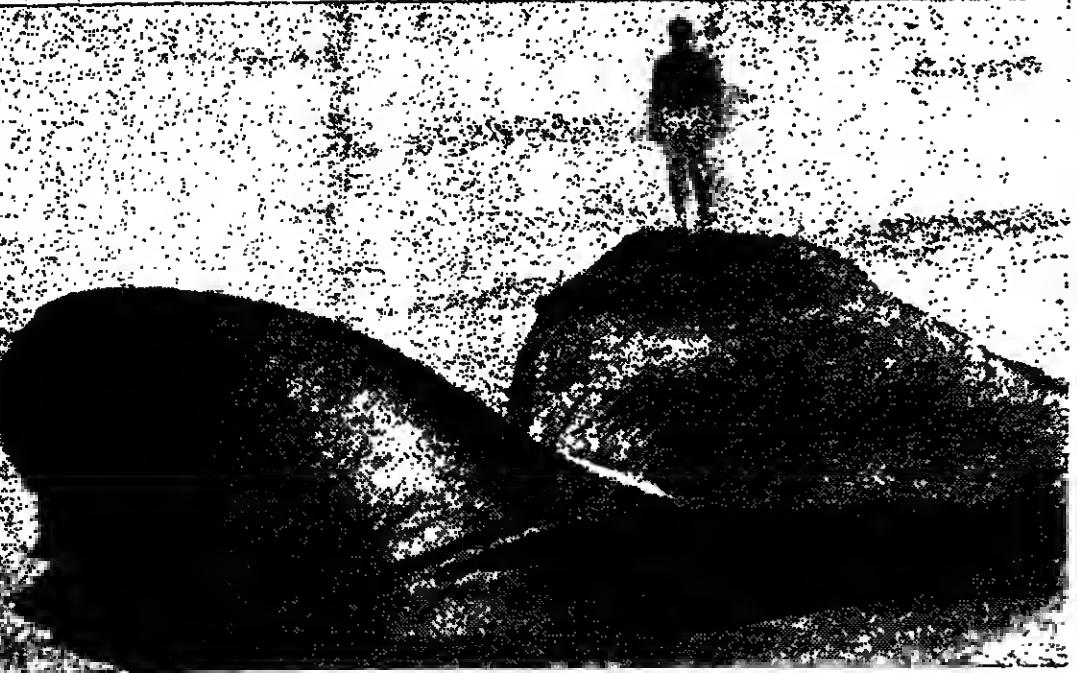
She pads around the family's Fifth Avenue triplex apartment in her bare feet but in public she dresses with a quiet elegance. Friends say she has enjoyed the eight months of freedom since Rockefeller resigned the governorship, walking her dog unrecognized down Fifth Avenue and strolling unaccompanied through the Central Park Zoo. That now will end.

Why Do Whales Strand Themselves on Beaches and Die?

By John C. Devlin

NEW YORK (NYT).—One of the many mysteries of the sea is why some whales beach themselves and die. Observers have suggested the act might be suicide, or have wondered whether whales grounded themselves deliberately while seeking to escape enemies, such as

killer whales, but researchers believe that whales' sonar-like navigation gets no warning echo from sloping beaches on days when there is no pounding of



(Small, toothed whales) that were stranded on a Cape Cod beach in May, 1973, in Wellfleet, Mass.

"We found that the animals' sinus cavities were infested with worms, called nematodes, that could impair their hearing," Mr. Prescott said in a telephone interview.

He said that it was possible that the dolphins had gone into the harbor looking for food only to get stranded when the tide went out. The rise and fall of the tide is about 8 feet in that area.

Mr. Prescott said that there was a question of how much a hearing loss of 9 to 15 percent could affect whales' sonar navigation and he hoped that tests could be made of the hearing ability of some in captivity.

The findings by Mr. Prescott and Mr. Gerald were circulated

among other mammalogists, and when 35 pilot whales, about 8 to 10 feet long, beached last Nov. 5 at the eastern end of Klaweh Island on the South Carolina coast, Dr. Mead and a team hurried to the scene to investigate.

"We arrived on Saturday, Nov. 6, and found 16 females and

Children's Art Show Opens in Yugoslavia

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia, Aug. 21 (AP).—The 2d International Exhibition of Children's Drawings and Paintings opened here Monday.

Over 4,000 works from 50 countries are on show; selected by an international jury of experts from 11 countries. About 75,000 works were submitted.

seven males dead on the beach," Dr. Mead said. "Bela and other local personnel had succeeded in assisting the others back out to sea."

"The 23 animals found on the beach were worked over for the next four days, and in all of them, except for two nursing calves, the stomachs were empty and the middle ears and sinuses were found to have infestations that ranged from a few tens of worms to upward of a thousand on each side."

In a report after the telephone interview, he said:

"It is postulated that the level of parasitism in most of the animals had interfered with their ability to hear and hence locate."

"If this were true, they would have experienced difficulty in feeding (hence the empty stomachs) and in navigating, but could

probably hear well enough to maintain contact with one another."

As the team was finishing its work, it was notified that 20 to 25 pilot whales had been reported in Back Sound and Core Sound, N.C., at Cape Lookout.

Small Groups Stranded

"By the time we arrived at the scene," Dr. Mead said, "the main school had broken up, and small groups of animals were either stranded or wandering in the shallows inside the banks."

Twenty-eight bodies were recovered, towed to Morehead City, and said Dr. Mead, "as in the Klaweh Island stranding, the middle ears and pterygoid sinuses were infested, and all the stomachs were empty, save for one, which had a large piece of sponge."

Dr. Mead said that, as with the other strandings, "to which this one is probably related, the parasite infestations of the middle ears may well have interfered with echo-location and hence the animals' ability to feed and navigate."

ENGLISH SPEAKING
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Australia Approaching Major Inflation Crisis

By David Lamb

SYDNEY, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Australia is being plagued by inflation. It has engulfed the nation in an atmosphere of wartime austerity as the penalty of wage increases and with them more labor unrest and government intervention.

Prices have been out of control since the government's decision to freeze wages and salaries. And with Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's leadership challenged from within even by his own Labor party, many believe the last three troubled months signal a major crisis.

There is talk of another general election within nine months. The militant labor movement is threatening to close down the country to achieve new wage demands without regard to production. Mr. Whitlam, hamstrung by a hostile Senate and a leftist 99-member cabinet, has twice threatened to resign, and his social reform programs remain mere campaign promises.

The nation continues on its present course with unions preying on a socialist society—even at the cost of destroying the economy and the government so beset by splintered interests cannot govern.

Insiders, including Mr. Whitlam, privately admit that the situation is out of control. The government is now earning \$15 a Sunday under terms of their contract, drugstores in Sydney have reduced their hours. The office has already cancelled Saturday service and will soon cancel Sunday service. The opposition demands a government to deliver after a new contract for clerks' wages cost the \$19 million annually.

One of the best hotels, the Westwinds, has replaced its jazz quartet with a two-piece combo, changed its coffee shop to a cafe-style service and removed free peanuts from the bar. Other hotels have ended room service.

A domestic airline has canceled flights because of a shortage of fuel. There are six-month waiting lists for deliveries of new cars. The government is now earning \$15 a Sunday under terms of their contract, drugstores in Sydney have reduced their hours. The office has already cancelled Saturday service and will soon cancel Sunday service. The opposition demands a government to deliver after a new contract for clerks' wages cost the \$19 million annually.

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Sterling Gains A Bit as Stock Prices Ease

BP Payment to Kuwait Tied to Pound's Shift

LONDON, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Sterling gained modestly against the dollar today after a 2 per cent drop over the past week. But foreign exchange dealers said the improvement was partly technical.

Sterling closed at \$2.35 against yesterday's \$2.32—the nearest for some months to the trigger point for government guarantees of official overseas sterling balances.

Dealers said the improvement was due entirely to profit-taking against the dollar and noted that the deutsche mark moved no faster than sterling today.

The sterling guarantees came into effect when the weighted average depreciation of sterling hit 18.35 per cent of the December 1971 level. At today's rate, sterling was showing an 18 per cent depreciation, compared to 18.1 per cent yesterday and 17.8 per cent on Monday.

The 18.35 per cent trigger point has been breached only once—on May 14 when it shot up to 18.58.

Sterling's buoyant mid-year performance in exchange markets, allowing five months of the guarantee period to expire with virtually no approach toward the trigger point, has been broadly reversed over the past few days.

The week so far has seen the disclosure of unprecedented wage inflation in Britain over the past year, a 19-year low by shares on the stock exchange and record yields of over 16 per cent on longer-term government fixed-interest securities.

On the London Stock Exchange today, the Financial Times index of 30 leading shares closed 1.5 points down from 209.9. The index recorded its biggest one-day rise this year with a jump of 12.1 points yesterday and today was up by more than six points before falling back.

Oil Payments Cited
KUWAIT, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Gulf Oil and British Petroleum have paid the Kuwaiti government \$125 million for the government's share of crude oil for the first half of this year, Oil Ministry sources said today.

The newspaper Al-Sayassah said this transfer sparked off recent reports in the foreign press alleging that the Arabs were withdrawing their funds from Britain and investing them in the U.S. market.

The sources said the payment was made to Kuwait last week for the government's share of crude under the participation agreement for the period beginning Jan. 1 and ending June 30.

Mass Resignation At Small British Insurance Firm
LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—A U.K. insurance company's chairman and board of directors resigned today amid reports of losses suffered in the forced closure of the Israel-British Bank (London) Ltd.

Harry Landy, chairman, and two other directors resigned from the board of Sentinel Insurance Co., a relatively small firm.

The newly-designated chairman, Cyril Murray, said Sentinel is not in any financial difficulty. "It's solvent and carrying on in business," he said.

Mr. Landy, who was also chairman of Israel-British Bank, could not be reached for comment. It is understood that both he and Sentinel owned shares in Israel-British Bank. The Tel Aviv-based bank's assets were seized in July after it could not meet depositors' claims for about \$2 million.

W. Germans Deny Reports of Aid to Italy Being Eyed
BONN, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The West German government today strongly denied Italian reports that financial aid from Bonn to Italy was discussed by the two countries' finance ministers at their meeting here yesterday.

Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said the reports of bilateral aid were "fantastic."

Finance Minister Hans Apel reported to the cabinet today on his two-hour consultation with Italian treasury minister Emilio Colombo in similar terms to yesterday's joint communiqué which described the talks as "extraordinarily useful."

Mr. Apel's spokesman said today the question of bilateral financial aid for Italy was not even discussed during the talks.

According to yesterday's communiqué, Mr. Apel praised the Italian government's efforts to stabilize the country's economy, but government circles in Bonn said this could not be interpreted as meaning that the conditions for bilateral assistance had been fulfilled.

Mixed Views on Ford Ascendancy: An Analysis

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Since Gerald Ford succeeded Richard Nixon as President on Aug. 9, a remarkable phenomenon has developed.

Washington, the nation's political capital, staged a joyous celebration, hailing Mr. Ford's simplicity, honesty and determination to unify his own party, to be kind to Democrats and to treat inflation as domestic public enemy No. 1.

But paradoxically New York City, the nation's financial capital, sank into despondency. In the first eight trading sessions after Mr. Ford took over the White House, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 73.72 points to its lowest closing level in four years.

What accounts for the difference between the ways Washington and New York are reacting to the opening of the Ford administration?

Different Viewpoints
One explanation is that beauty or ugliness, hope or despair, is in the eye of the beholder and that Washington and New York are two very different beholders.

Washington is a one-industry town. Its business is government, and nothing makes its spirits rise like a new president.

But the business of New York (as President Calvin Coolidge once said of America) is business. If Washington has primarily been concerned about Water-

gate, New York, like the rest of the nation, has been worried even more about inflation.

Inflation—and the high interest rates that inflation and tight Federal Reserve policy bring—are particularly agonizing worries for the stock market.

Washington economic worries are more remote. It can afford to be calm about the economy, because Washington plays with other people's money.

Own Money at Stake
New York is more manic-depressive, because it plays with its own money.

Washington thinks abstractly about output, income and employment. Its own work goes on through depression and through prosperity.

Washington economists never lose their jobs. This gives them a remarkable degree of composure as they recommend policies for tightening up the money supply and cutting the budget, although they realize this will bring some increase in the unemployment rate. Some deplore the trend and others are prepared to suffer it bravely, but they cannot help crying crocodile tears, since they are not personally affected.

But in New York the stockbrokers, securities salesmen, clerks and stenographers who labor in Wall Street lose their very own jobs when hard times come. From 1969 to April of this year, employ-

ment in the New York securities industry, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, declined from 105,200 to 75,700—a 28 per cent drop.

Attrition Continues
Since April there has undoubtedly been still worse attrition. It is difficult for Wall Street to keep a calm, high-minded and philosophical attitude under the circumstances—especially when the circumstances include losses of billions of dollars for partners, customers and relatives. This marvelous concentration of the mind on the need for better economic policies and more action.

As the old saw has it, when somebody else loses his job it is a recession, but when you lose your job it is a depression. So Wall Street is in a depression, and Washington does not even know whether there is a recession, as it sorts through the masses of data, with the real gross national product declining but employment still crawling upward.

Washington can be immediately hooked up by a new personality or an old friend —a Jerry Ford.

New York waits and wonders. It sees the economic fundamentals unchanged, the inflation continuing, profits slipping, recession developing, albeit with a new political rhetoric and style emerging. New York asks: Does the new mood matter? Washington insists it does.

Price Index In U.S. Rises By .8 Per Cent

Small Gain in July Tied To Fall in Food Prices

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—The steep rise in consumer prices moderated, at least temporarily, in July, the Labor Department reported today.

The rise in the consumer price index of 0.8 per cent would be regarded as very large in normal times. But it was less than in the two preceding months and the second smallest rise in this inflationary year.

Food prices made the difference last month. They declined by 0.4 per cent after adjustment for normal seasonal changes in some prices.

Other Prices Up Sharply
All other prices taken together, both goods and services, continued the rapid increases of other recent months. What is more, the movement of agricultural wholesale prices in July indicated that food prices at retail may be climbing again this month.

"Real spendable earnings" of the average worker—weekly wages adjusted for higher prices and any tax changes—rose by 0.2 per cent last month as the growth in earnings exceeded the rise in prices. But compared with a year ago, real earnings were down 5.3 per cent, a point that continues to be stressed by organized labor.

One helpful element in the consumer price index for July was that the steep rise in gasoline prices that began last November almost ceased. The rise for the month was only 0.5 per cent.

Service Costs Spurt
Despite this slowdown in the fuel sector, the prices of all goods other than food rose by 1.3 per cent, seasonally adjusted, in line with the average monthly increases since the beginning of the year. Service prices rose 1.1 per cent, the largest for any month this year.

The over-all consumer price index for July was 143.3, with 1967 prices taken as 100. This was 11.8 per cent above a year earlier.

The July rise was 0.8 per cent both before and after seasonal adjustment.

Durable Goods Orders Up
In other economic news today, the Commerce Department reported that new orders for durable goods rose 2.3 per cent in July, compared with an upward revised increase of 0.3 per cent in June.

Bookings for durable goods increased \$1.04 billion in July to \$47.69 billion following an increase of \$1.18 billion in June. The June figure originally reported as a 0.3 per cent decline from May was revised upward to reflect additional data.

The department said durable goods shipments last month increased \$2.4 billion, or 5.2 per cent, to \$45.03 billion, sharply above the 0.8 per cent advance in June.

Unfilled orders in July increased \$2.86 billion, or 2.3 per cent, to \$128.95 billion.

Y., Foreign Bids to Buy Franklin at 'Delicate Stage'

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Franklin D. Roosevelt is being bought by a "delicate stage," with the large New York City as well as several foreign institutions aggressively in bidding, a federal banking official said yesterday.

He said the negotiations were being handled by a number of New York City banks, including the Federal Reserve Bank, which is the largest bidder.

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Wall Street Prices Set New 4-Year Low

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Investors, obviously not very impressed with monthly cost-of-living figures or with a partial price rollback by General Motors, drove prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower today for the ninth time in the last ten sessions.

Another item that appeared to upset investors was a prediction from economists at Salomon Brothers that upward pressure on interest rates would continue most of the year. They also warned that the United States is likely to experience a pronounced economic setback starting early next year, or possibly late this year.

Concern about the outlook on interest rates was heightened by the sharp increase in Treasury bill rates, shattering the previous record set in May of just over 9 per cent. The latest 13-week bill was quoted today at 9.32 bid, up from 8.2 yesterday and 8.84 at Monday's auction. The 26-week bill jumped to 8.45 per cent bid from 8.21 yesterday and 8.89 on Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 15.26 to 711.59, its lowest closing level since Aug. 17, 1970, when it hit 709.06.

Polair, the most active issue, fell 4 to 18 1/2. The company said it did not know what was responsible for the activity in its shares. However, several analysts believed the company's announcement after that it had begun laying off employees and would continue reductions through year-end. The company indicated last month that it planned layoffs.

American Telephone tacked on 1/2 at 42 3/4 in active trading. The company raised its dividend to 85 cents from 77 cents quarterly.

Du Pont dropped 1 1/4 to 130 1/4. Analysts expressed surprise at the firm's announcement recently that it was restating its first-half earnings downward because of changes in accounting procedures.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange and the index fell 0.59 to 73.99.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell by 1.04 to 64.83.

Burns Urges Budget Cut to Boost Market

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns told a congressional committee today that if the budget is cut by \$10 billion, the stock market would go up and interest rates would come down "promptly."

But Mr. Burns' call for fiscal restraint was sharply rebutted by economist Walter Heller, former chairman of the Economic Council under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, who warned, "We are condemned to a sluggish economy for several quarters to come."

Mr. Heller told the new Senate Budget Committee that "under these circumstances, to generate even more economic slack and unemployment by cutting the budget below \$305 billion in exchange for negligible effects on the inflation rate is a bad economic and human bargain."

Mr. Burns said that he would like to see some changes in the capital gains tax laws to help bring small investors back into the equity markets.

He said he has "no idea" what tax proposals the Ford administration might come up with. However, he urged that the capital gains tax rate be changed to vary inversely with the period of time the asset is held.

He also urged that the amount of a capital loss a taxpayer may deduct from ordinary income be raised to \$2,500 or \$3,000 from the current \$1,000.

Mr. Burns said he would try to balance any revenue loss from such measures with an increase in the minimum income tax.

In discussing ways to deal with inflation, Mr. Burns said that some revision of the tax laws to stimulate investment in materials—producing industries would be "constructive."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Krupp Seeks Specialty Steel Makers
Fried. Krupp Huettenwerke expects to conclude within two to three weeks negotiations to acquire a majority interest in Stahlwerke Sudwestfalen, a producer of specialty steels.

Fried. Krupp Huettenwerke is the steel-making subsidiary of Fried. Krupp in which Iran is taking a 25.04 per cent interest. Stahlwerke Sudwestfalen, with sales of 1,487 billion deutsche marks, is owned 37.5 per cent by Merck, Finck and Co., a Munich banking house, 30.11 per cent by Allianz Versicherung and 32.5 per cent by Rosen AG. The remainder of the stock is scattered.

Krupp is seeking at least 51 per cent of the maker of specialty steels and is willing to buy up to 95 per cent, it possible. A Krupp spokesman says Stahlwerke Sudwestfalen is "one of the most important specialty steel works in the European community. We want to strengthen the specialty steels basis of Krupp Huettenwerke."

Deutsche Bank Profits Satisfactory
Deutsche Bank reports its operating profit in the first half was very satisfactory, but warns that earnings for the year will depend on continuing good results in its normal banking business as well as the sums to be set aside for depreciation on securities and particularly on provision for increased risks in credit business. It notes that the central bank's restrictive credit policies cut into the rise of business volume, which gained only 3.6 per cent in the first half against a 5.6 per cent rise a year earlier. In its half-year statement Deutsche Bank says it sees no improvement in investment activity nor any significant rise in consumer spending.

Ericsson Orders Up 31% in First Half
L.M. Ericsson Telephone says that orders during the first six months totaled \$262.2 million, up 31 per cent from the 1973 period. Sales at the Swedish telecommunications firm rose 25 per cent to \$268.8 million. The order backlog at the end of the first half rose to \$1.68 billion from \$1.48 billion at the beginning of the year. Investments in property, plant and equipment during the first six months totaled \$50.9 million compared with \$32.5 million in the year-ago period.

Profits, Sales Up In First Half at Tube Investments

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ).—Tube Investments, a manufacturer of a wide range of industrial and consumer products, reported today a 6.9 per cent rise in profits in the first six months of the year on a 24 per cent increase in turnover.

Profits rose to \$2,747 million from the \$2,186 million earned in the year-ago period. Sales totaled \$240.08 million, up from \$193.5 million.

The company said its second-half profit is expected to be comparable with that of the first half. However, it said the outlook is overshadowed by an unprecedented degree by uncertainties.

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates				Enroco Is Worth...				International Bonds Traded in Europe			
A. Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euroc was today worth:				Aug. 21, 1974				Dollar Bonds			
Day	131028	Enroco P.	47.10	Day	131028	Enroco P.	47.10	Anglo-Am 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
French	21008	Enroco P.	7.10	French	21008	Enroco P.	7.10	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
German	01061	Enroco P.	0.1061	German	01061	Enroco P.	0.1061	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
Swiss	794747	Enroco P.	79.4747	Swiss	794747	Enroco P.	79.4747	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
Gold	13052	Enroco P.	1.3052	Gold	13052	Enroco P.	1.3052	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
B. Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euroc was today worth:				Aug. 21, 1974				Midday Indicated Prices			
Day	131028	Enroco P.	47.10	Day	131028	Enroco P.	47.10	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
French	21008	Enroco P.	7.10	French	21008	Enroco P.	7.10	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
German	01061	Enroco P.	0.1061	German	01061	Enroco P.	0.1061	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
Swiss	794747	Enroco P.	79.4747	Swiss	794747	Enroco P.	79.4747	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
Gold	13052	Enroco P.	1.3052	Gold	13052	Enroco P.	1.3052	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
C. Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euroc was today worth:				Aug. 21, 1974				Convertible Bonds			
Day	131028	Enroco P.	47.10	Day	131028	Enroco P.	47.10	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
French	21008	Enroco P.	7.10	French	21008	Enroco P.	7.10	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
German	01061	Enroco P.	0.1061	German	01061	Enroco P.	0.1061	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
Swiss	794747	Enroco P.	79.4747	Swiss	794747	Enroco P.	79.4747	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
Gold	13052	Enroco P.	1.3052	Gold	13052	Enroco P.	1.3052	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
D. Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euroc was today worth:				Aug. 21, 1974				Eurocurrency Interest Rates			
Day	131028	Enroco P.	47.10	Day	131028	Enroco P.	47.10	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
French	21008	Enroco P.	7.10	French	21008	Enroco P.	7.10	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
German	01061	Enroco P.	0.1061	German	01061	Enroco P.	0.1061	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
Swiss	794747	Enroco P.	79.4747	Swiss	794747	Enroco P.	79.4747	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5
Gold	13052	Enroco P.	1.3052	Gold	13052	Enroco P.	1.3052	Amex 7-3/8	48	78	13.5

[illegible][illegible]

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

[illegible][illegible]

Weekly net asset value		as of August 1st, 1974	
121x	A15 Ravenna Co	4	24 85% 7%
121x	46 Reylon 1.20	10	164 40% 4%
121x	28 Reylon 1.00	2	34 5%
121x	119x Reylon 1.00	5	12 11% 11%
121x	22x Room p22.26	2	24% 24%
121x	179x 147x	7	17% 14%

[illegible]

U.S. \$26.26			
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.		PHILIP MORRIS International	

[illegible]

10%	13%	Robertson	130	4	2	18%	18%	1628	-	56	7%	2%	Turner	12	1	40	8%	6%	8%	1%
25%	10%	Rodriguez	24	10	48	16%	16%	16%	-	56	7%	2%	Two	12	1	40	8%	6%	8%	1%
99%	72%	Neck	1340	8	14	13	12%	12%	-	19	26%	15%	Neck	12	4	7	7%	10%	1%	

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

...the fact that the *Journal of Management* is a leading journal in the field of management research, and that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management education research.

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2274	1514	Raybest	1.50	5	11	1744	1694	17	—	34	2324	1514	Teatr	pr.40
14	7	Raymint	.38	5	30	74	714	714	14	34	1724	1014	Thiokol	.70
3014	2424	Raythen	.60	9	72	2914	2824	29	+	34	4944	3144	ThornBet	.72

77 1/2	34 1/2	Redmn .03p	7	15	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	22 1/2	13 1/2	TI Corp	1.40
20 1/4	12 3/4	Reece .740	1	1	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	47 1/2	38 1/2	Tidwell	.60
21 1/2	10 1/4	Reed .740	1	8	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/2	22 1/2	18	Tinoco	.30

224	14	ReG	pt2.50	103	14	13	13	54
214	14	ReG	pt2.50	103	14	13	13	54
214	14	ReG	pt2.50	103	14	13	13	54

12-1	3-1	RepSH	1.20	4	68	24 1/2	24	24	1	1/2	36 1/2	18 1/2	TransCo. '86
28	7 1/2	RepSH	1.200		14	6 1/2	5 1/2	6	1	1 1/2	45 1/2	28 1/2	TransUn. 1.56
9 1/2	5 1/2	ResvOil	.10	5	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	18 1/2	7 1/2	Trans W. Air

61½	46	Revlon	1.20	12	166	40½	43	43	—	3½	22	16	Trainor	1.51e
49e	29e	Rexham	.38	4	21	39e	3¼	3½			93e	6½	Transon	.45
20½	11½	Rexford	1.08	5	6	12	11½	11½	—	¾	7		TransCh.	Dep.

26 1/2	15 1/2	ReynMot	1	4	55	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	45	25 1/2	Traveler	37 1/2
10 1/2	5 1/2	ReynSec	50	8	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2	18	6 1/2	TRE C8	201
12 1/2	8 1/2	Plehdren	80	3	6	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	8 1/2	27 1/2	17 1/2	TriCon	239e

16'4	9'	PioGran .60	4	78	10'4	16'4	16'4	16'4	16'4
16'4	10'	PioGran .60	4	78	10'4	16'4	16'4	16'4	16'4
10'2	5	PioGr pl.30	27	8'	8'4	8'4	8'4	8'4	8'4
10'	5	BassAid .33	5	134	25-	23-	23-	23-	23-

10%	13%	ROBERTSON	1.34	4	2	10%	10%	10%	10%	7.8	4%	WILSON	1.21
10%	10%	RobinsA	.24	10	48	18%	10%	10%	10%	72	6%	TYCO Labs	
10%	72%	ReckG	1.24b	8	14	7%	72%	72%	7%	30%	75%	TherOp	.48

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

2	16%	16%	16%		%
78	15%	15	15	—	%
13	32%	32%	32½+		½

74	13%	13%	13%	1%
85	33%	33%	33%	1%
88	11%	11%	11%	1%

24	22%	20%	20%	
22	22%	22%	22%	1/2
2	6%	5%	5%	1/2
1	10%	10%	10%	

13	25%	18%	75%	1%
32	31%	30	31	+
177	81%	75%	75%	1%

The fine art of good

gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

88	97%	94%	97%
164	73%	75%	73
4	44%	44%	44%

42	6-1	6-4	6-5	16
42	7-1	7-2	7-3	16
7	7-1	7-2	7-3	16

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results obtained from the *in vitro* studies.

... ..

CH LOW LAST CH'EN

[illegible]

-Br Will Peng

A 16x16 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are placed in the starting squares of the words. The numbers are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.

	C	F	C	F			
AGARTY.....	24	74	FAIR	MADRID.....	11	65	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	24	68	Cloudy	MALTA.....	28	66	Fair
ANKARA.....	24	64	Clear	MONTREAL.....	28	68	Clear
ATHENS.....	21	54	Clear	MOSCOW.....	14	57	Overcast
BEIRUT.....	21	30	Clear	MUNICH.....	18	61	Fair
BOMBAY.....	24	64	Clear	NEW YORK.....	24	64	Cloudy
BERLIN.....	17	65	Clear	NICE.....	28	66	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	29	68	Clear	OSLO.....	19	66	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES.....	29	84	Fair	PARIS.....	24	64	Fair
CAIRO.....	24	64	Unfavorable	PRAGUE.....	11	61	Overcast
CASABLANCA.....	26	79	Fair	ROME.....	24	91	Clear
COPENHAGEN.....	16	64	Fair	SOEHL.....	22	67	Cloudy
DALLAS.....	24	64	Fair	ST. PETERSBURG.....	22	67	Stormy
DELHI.....	18	84	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	31	87	Clear
EDINBURGH.....	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	29	14	Clear
EL PASO.....	24	64	Clear	TRIPOLI.....	24	64	Cloudy
HANKOW.....	26	64	Cloudy	VENICE.....	21	27	Cloudy
YOKOHAMA.....	21	74	Clear	VIENNA.....	23	77	Clear
HUNGARY.....	16	64	Unfavorable	WALLA.....	24	64	Cloudy
INDONESIA.....	16	64	Unfavorable	WASHINGTON.....	29	80	Cloudy
ISLA PALMIS.....	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	29	66	Cloudy
LINCOLN.....	27	81	Clear				
LOS ANGELES.....	27	87	Overcast				

(For today's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

1



Reviewed by Steven R. Weisman

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	P	L	A	C	E	D	O	S	A	S
N	O	R	A	S	L	E	E	K	K	E	F
O	V	E	R	I	D	O	L	S	E	R	N
S	T	I	C	K	L	E	R	S	H	E	I
T	R	O	M	S	C	U	F	F	E	D	
M	C	I	M	M	S	I	M	O	N	E	
L	E	O	N	S	A	N	T	A	L	A	
R	A	N	E	H	O	O	S		S	T	A
O	R	S	G	R	I	N		D	E	L	T
P	E	A	L	M	S		R	E	A	L	M
P	E	C	A	N	S		Y	E	S	M	A

This is an amazing comment that raises several disturbing questions for both journalists and their readers. For one thing, it may have been Anderson's humor along these lines that prompted his refusal to retract the allegation of drunk driving against Sen. Hagleton in 1977, even when Anderson knew his humor was making Hume say that Anderson "behaved disgracefully" in the episode, and the incident may have led to his decision to quit a few months later. But Hume left with the conviction that Anderson was "the best, bravest reporter I had ever known."

The matter of bravery is the final curious notion of this fascinating and valuable book. Both Anderson and Hume do not seem to see themselves as part of the little Davids pitted against the Goliaths in and out of the military-industrial-political complex. To a large degree, it's a true assumption, but Hume's book in the end provides fresh evidence that journalists can sometimes be self-deluding about the extent and uses of their power as the politicians they write about.

By Alan Truscott

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade six.

Prospects were now poor, but South did not give up. Hoping that East guarded the diamonds as well as the spades, he cashed two more trumps. Then he cashed the club ace, and a diamond to the king, and took the trick. The position was now this:

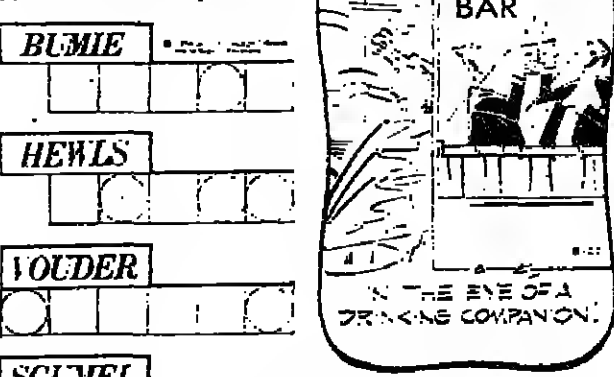
NORTH			EAST	
♠ 10 8			♠ K Q	
♥ —			♥ —	
♦ A			♦ Q 8	
♣ Q			♣ —	

WEST			SOUTH	
♠ —			♠ —	
♥ —			♥ K	
♦ J			♦ —	
♣ 3 7			♣ 10 8 6	

The club queen then caught East in a squeeze, and gave South his grand slam. If East had discarded a spade, South would have ruffed a spade and made the last two tricks in dummy. When he threw a diamond, South cashed the diamond ace and made the last two tricks in his own hand.

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

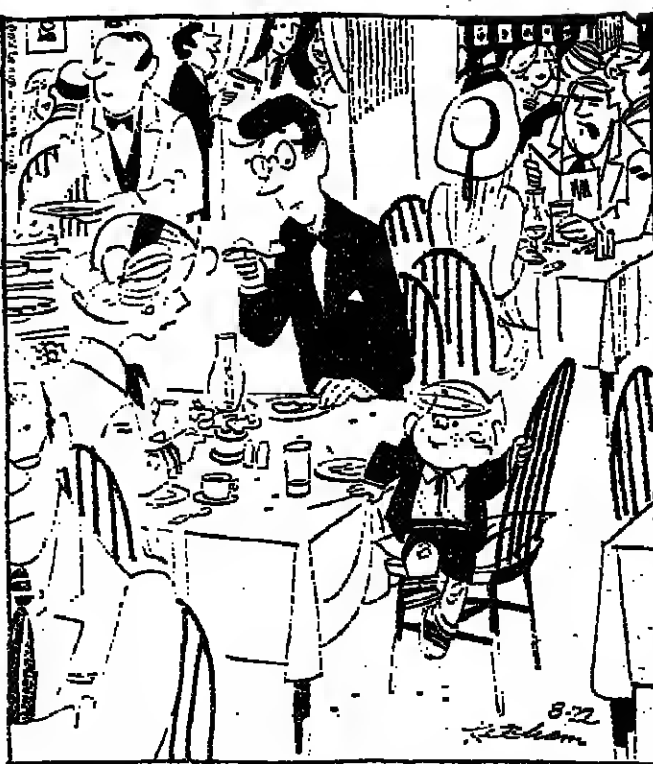


SUCCHEE

C	C	C	C	C	C
---	---	---	---	---	---

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M THROUGH. WHILE YOU'RE FINISHING, I'M GONNA TAKE UP A BONE COLLECTION FOR RUFF." --

NORTH
 ♠ A10874
 ♥ Q6
 ♦ AK5
 ♣ KQ3

WEST EAST
 ♠ 62 ♠ KQJ93
 ♥ 110 ♥ 542
 ♦ 4 ♦ Q97
 ♣ J976542 ♣ A108

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ 5
 ♥ AK9873
 ♦ J08632

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade six.

king. The position was now this:

NORTH			
♠ 10 8			
♥ —			
♦ A			
♣ Q			

WEST		EAST
♠ —		♠ K Q
♥ —		♥ —
♦ I		♦ Q 9
♣ J 9 7		♣ —

SOUTH	
♠ —	
♥ K	
♦ 10 8 6	

The club queen then caught East in a squeeze, and gave South his grand slam. If East had discarded a spade, South would have ruffed a spade and made the last two tricks in dummy. When he threw a diamond, South cashed the diamond ace and made the last two tricks in his own hand.

Art Buchwald

Read the Instructions

WASHINGTON—There are so many different kinds of clothes made of miracle fibers that one is hard put to remember the instructions on how to launder and clean them. Each new piece of clothing now comes with a long list of instructions explaining how the garment must be treated, plus many warnings about what will happen if the instructions aren't adhered to.



One day I came home to find my wife washing my 45 per cent alpaca, 25 per cent cotton, 30 per cent woolen, 100 per cent turkish sweater. She was horrified to discover that she was washing it the wrong way. "You're supposed to wash that sweater in cold lamb's milk, and you're washing it in warm lamb's milk."

"No," she said. "I read the instructions quite clearly. You wash it in warm lamb's milk and then you rinse it in cold."

"You're thinking about my 100 per cent all-wool undershirt. My turkish sweater is just the opposite."

I was right, because as we were talking the turkish sweater started to disintegrate before my eyes.

"That sweater cost me \$12," I cried.

"I can't keep all these washing instructions straight," she said angrily.

"What are you going to do now?"

"I'm going to wash your 80.2 per cent rugified wash-dry shirt."

"You have to use fresh essence of lime mixed with distilled underground spring water," I reminded her.

"Are you sure? It seems to me that there was a warning attached to the shirt that if you used distilled underground spring water the colors would run."

"Of course," she said. "What an idiot I am for not keeping it straight."

I started to put on a clean pair of socks. My large toe went right through the sock.

"What the blazes did you do with my socks?"

"Nothing. I put them in the washing machine, added virgin calf detergent, two tablespoons of chlorine and a cup of epsom salts, according to the instructions sewn in the sock."

I read the instructions. "Did you set the washing machine at 7 1/2 revolutions per minute?"

"I tried to, but had to hold it manually and my arm got tired," she confessed. "I guess at the end the machine was going nine revolutions per minute. But I figured it didn't matter."

I threw down the socks in disgust. "If it didn't matter, why would they sew the instructions into the sock?"

She started to sob. I felt bad and said, "It's all right. I'll buy another pair of socks that can be washed at nine revolutions per minute. Well, I think I'll put on my 100 per cent steel-pressed-forever seersucker suit."

"What did you do to my suit?" I yelled.

"You're not supposed to dry-clean a stay-pressed-forever material," I screamed. "Look, it says right here in the coat that the only way to clean it is to place it over an air-conditioning unit for 24 hours."

"I put your Nehru suit over the air-conditioning unit."

"The Nehru suit has to be dipped in naphtha and saline hydraulic fluid."

"It didn't say so in the coat," I yelled.

"The instructions were printed on the heads that came with the suit."

"Don't yell at me," my wife yelled. "If you bought suits made of wool and shirts made of cotton, you'd have something to wear tonight."

"Yeah, but then look at the laundry and cleaning bill we'd have."

In order to permit President Ford an orderly transition of government, Art Buchwald has gone on vacation. He left behind some of his favorite columns.

Worst Thing About Being Abroad—Those Languages

PARIS (HRT)—The British are great travelers. "For my part, I travel not to go anywhere, but to go. I travel for travel's sake," wrote Robert Louis Stevenson. Sometimes, to posterity's regret, they did not write about what they saw—Samuel Johnson, according to Boswell, left no record of his trip to France because "intelligent readers had seen more of France than I had"—but often, very often, they did.

In addition to the great travelers, there existed their opposites: "Never go abroad. It's a dreadful place," said the fifth Earl of Cadogan. "I hate abroad," said Nancy Mitford's Uncle Matthew. Such people, too, left a record of their journeys, and it has been the happy idea of Alan Wykes to compile an anthology of British travel writings from the 18th century to 1914, including not only the observations of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Boswell, Charles Bunbury and Charles Dickens, but also of someone named Arthur Grant, whose 1912 letter from Norway fell into Mr. Wykes's hands at a jumble sale.

"I would not enter Norway again for all the fire in Scandinavia," wrote Archie Grant. "The blight of Temperance has settled on the place. Half the towns have prohibition laws... Cold, clean living and scenery have killed the place—if it ever lived. Spare me holiness when I travel abroad. Lust, drink and corruption are so much more interesting."

Whether the natives like it or not, British life bears the indelible influence of foreign lands, from Palladian architecture to frozen salmon. Mr. Wykes, in the preface to his book, which is called "Abroad," and is published in London by Macdonald, traces the history of British travel, pointing out in his first lines that the word travel was originally French, meaning labor or toil.

The old word tour, he adds, means to go in a circle or turn about, while tourist is much more modern. "The Grand Tourist," wrote Adam Smith in the 1770s, "commonly returns home more conceited, more unprincipled, more dissipated, and more incapable of any serious application, either to study or to business, than he could well have become in so short a time had he lived at home."

By the mid-19th century, the aristocratic Grand Tour had been democratized by Thomas Cook—too democratized, according to a letter to the Times: "Today any flabby-bodied misadventurer put her foot outside the bounds of her Homeland and return filled with opinions of grossest error on the conditions of society"—and Mr. Wykes makes the sound point that the British characteristic of insularity was paradoxically strengthened by making travel easier. Chauvinism, if not xenophobia, was to a considerable extent nourished by tourism.

"The most important word in the Polish language, as in all languages, is *Angelski*. The language surpasses all other Slav tongues in richness, flexibility and conciseness. But *Angelski* (I am English) means everything," Baedeker's "Poland," 1911.

"Management of Savages: A frank, joking but determined manner, joined with an air of showing more confidence in the good faith of the natives than you really feel, is the best," Francis Galton, "The Art of Travel," 1892.

"Ch'u pu du yao shan-shan-chin, na-shi yi ping-tung pi-chin. Go away. I do not wish champagne, bring me a bottle of beer. It is the English way," Prof. H. A. Giles, "Chinese Without a Teacher," 1908.

Some of the examples are very different: Edward Lear, stumbling amiably through Albania, Samuel Sharp giving an interesting analysis of Italian-style theater, Charles Dickens simply listing some of the many advertisements for runaway slaves he had seen in America ("Run away, a Negro boy about 12 years old. Had round his neck a chain dog-skin with the letters engraved on it. 'Run away, a Negro woman with two children. A few days before she went off, I burned her with a hot iron, on the left side of her face. I tried to make the letter M', Robert Falcon Scott describing Christmas on his doomed polar expedition, an occasion as movingly English as he could make though it began with seal soup.

There are also moments of wonder—Sir John Russell ex-



Back of book cover "Abroad"

poetically seeing Beethoven in a café: "To think that I, an ordinary Englishman in the ordinary course of travel abroad, should have encountered the great Beethoven!" And there are attempts to adapt to foreign customs, however queer: "When actually on a carriage or railway journey it is unwise to make large meals. The best way is to make no meal at all until the journey is over, but to carry a supply of cold provisions, bread, eggs, chicken, game, sandwiches, Cornish pasties, almonds, oranges, captain's biscuits, water and sound red wine or cold tea..." Thomas Chambers, "A Manual of Diet in Health and Disease," 1879.

"Cooks' Tourist Guide to the Nile" in 1898: "The most intimate details of the anatomy are required in dealing with foreign physicians. Please, a titanic to relieve the pain caused by falling on my coccys would be de trop in Tumbidge Wells, but de rigueur in the Holy Land."

The worst thing about Abroad was that people tended to speak foreign languages there: "For an Englishman and require French and attention to the damage done to my polar tope is far better than any equivocation that may be meant well but will gain little respect," stated the "Guide to the Native Languages of Africa" in 1890, but "A Gentleman of Quality" suggested, in French, for the English (1894), that some effort should be made:

"Why is there no marmalade available is better understood in the form 'Quelle marmelade non?' Bring marmalade may be simply rendered as 'marmelade demandez,' always remembering that the *z* is silent as in *demandez*."

But the general reaction was to remain inalterably English: "The language everywhere causes confusion. There is the town El Obyed and the Sheikh El Obyed; there is the Haloman of Cairo and the Haloman of Khartoum. I became fuddled and said I would write to the Times about it," General Gordon, "Despatches," 1894.

English earnestness about other languages had its unexpected benefits, though, as a letter from Joseph Conrad to Hugh Walpole in 1908 suggests:

"The only thing that grieves me and makes me dance with rage is the cropping up of the legend set afloat by Hugh Clifford about my hesitation between French and English as a writing language. For it is absurd. When the Englishman travels abroad the greatest gift and contribution he takes with him is his language. You may take it from me that if I had not known English from the merciful spread of the language by the English traveler I wouldn't have written a line for print in my life."

PEOPLE: How '1,000 Per Cent' Turned Into Nothing

Eleanor McGovern, wife of defeated 1972 presidential candidate George McGovern, says he reversed his "1,000 per cent" support of his running mate, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, only after "long, confidential hours on the telephone with doctors and psychiatrists." She says that the doctors were "cautious but deeply troubled" about Eagleton's having been hospitalized several times for depression. They were concerned, she says, "about the possibility that history might one day thrust a person with recurrent manic-depressive tendencies... into the presidency. Some said the illness had a built-in periodicity." Mrs. McGovern describes the Eagleton affair and her husband's campaign in "Updell: A Personal Story," written with the aid of her former press secretary, Mary Finch Hoyt. Excerpts from the book, to be published by Houghton Mifflin, appear in the September issue of Good Housekeeping magazine.

Mrs. McGovern recalls a breakfast meeting in their vacation cabin in the Black Hills of South Dakota during which both Eagleton and his wife conceded it had been a mistake "to keep the mental health matter quiet" when McGovern chose the Missouri senator as his running mate.

Fidel Castro has agreed to take part in a TV special on Ernest Hemingway to be filmed on location in Cuba, according to a TV production company. "It was really very simple," said producer Dick Foster of Bob Banner Associates. "I placed a long-distance telephone call to Castro and after a brief explanation to one or two of his aides, I found myself speaking directly to the Prime Minister. Hemingway is held in great regard by the Cubans. The house where the author lived is now a public museum and several bars he frequented have Hemingway plaques on the walls," Foster said.

Musak has turned 40. About 200 Musak executives turned up the other night at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to celebrate the birthday. The theme: "Musak Means a Winner." While Musak will always be known as a company, the company is planning an image change. It wants to be known as "Specialists in the Physiological and Psychological Applications of Music." As James Keenan, the board chairman, put it, "Among the interested matters of a time and a place, Musak

is a thing that fits in. The thing that goes together, including Musak, are synomorphs. It is a synomorph." "Musak is a nonverbal symbol for a common stuff of everyday life in the global village. And it promotes the sharing of meat because it massifies symbolisms which not few, but all, can participate." That's what he said.

Twiggy will make her debut at Christmas as a model in a London. The model who starred in the film "The Boy Friend," said she was "the show to be like magic." It was when I used to go to theater as a kid for the Christmas pantomimes. Twiggy, incidentally, is still living up to name. Although she has gained seven pounds, she weighs only 93 pounds.

U.S. Army Chief of Staff Creighton Abrams is in Saudi Arabia in Washington. He was admitted to the hospital Saturday complaining of shortness of breath. A heart irregularity, later diagnosed and corrected, spokesman said, but further indicated a venous clot in right leg. The 59-year-old general's left lung was removed in July because cancer. He returned to duty the Pentagon July 25.

Samuel Justice

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THE END OF A PRESIDENCY, 10% OFF
THE END OF A PRESIDENCY, 10% OFF

EDUCATION

REMINGTON SCHOOL, 10% OFF
REMINGTON SCHOOL, 10% OFF
REMINGTON SCHOOL, 10% OFF

CAR RENTALS

SPECIAL PRICE, 10% OFF
SPECIAL PRICE, 10% OFF
SPECIAL PRICE, 10% OFF

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

CHRISTMAS on start in Kenya, 10% OFF
CHRISTMAS on start in Kenya, 10% OFF
CHRISTMAS on start in Kenya, 10% OFF

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE EVALUATE, 10% OFF
WE EVALUATE, 10% OFF
WE EVALUATE, 10% OFF

MILITARY & TOURIST CAR SALES

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 10% OFF
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 10% OFF
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 10% OFF

COSMETIC PRODUCTS

STAY SMALL, 10% OFF
STAY SMALL, 10% OFF
STAY SMALL, 10% OFF

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE, 10% OFF
YOUR OFFICE, 10% OFF
YOUR OFFICE, 10% OFF

IBOS

13 Avenue Victor Hugo, 10% OFF
13 Avenue Victor Hugo, 10% OFF
13 Avenue Victor Hugo, 10% OFF

BRUXELLES FIRST-CLASS OFFICE

42% P.A. RETURN, 10% OFF
42% P.A. RETURN, 10% OFF
42% P.A. RETURN, 10% OFF

Your Office in Germany

Complete office services at prestige address, 10% OFF
Complete office services at prestige address, 10% OFF
Complete office services at prestige address, 10% OFF

Your Office in Zurich

Fully Equipped at Your Fingertips in Switzerland, 10% OFF
Fully Equipped at Your Fingertips in Switzerland, 10% OFF
Fully Equipped at Your Fingertips in Switzerland, 10% OFF

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

39 minutes WEST SUBURBS, 10% OFF
39 minutes WEST SUBURBS, 10% OFF
39 minutes WEST SUBURBS, 10% OFF

LONDON'S FINEST MAINT HOUSE

14 acres views and open fields, 10% OFF
14 acres views and open fields, 10% OFF
14 acres views and open fields, 10% OFF

MINERVE SEEMS FOR AMERICAN

ENGLISH, 10% OFF
ENGLISH, 10% OFF
ENGLISH, 10% OFF

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED, 10% OFF
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED, 10% OFF
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED, 10% OFF

STAYING IN PARIS

At base with a furnished room, 10% OFF
At base with a furnished room, 10% OFF
At base with a furnished room, 10% OFF

AUTEUIL-16th

Top floor, sunny, panoramic view, 10% OFF
Top floor, sunny, panoramic view, 10% OFF
Top floor, sunny, panoramic view, 10% OFF

CHAMPS-ELYSEES

300 sq. m., high class, furnished, 10% OFF
300 sq. m., high class, furnished, 10% OFF
300 sq. m., high class, furnished, 10% OFF

AT HOME IN ROME

Palazzo al Velabro, 10% OFF
Palazzo al Velabro, 10% OFF
Palazzo al Velabro, 10% OFF

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUSSA, 10% OFF
PARIS AND SUSSA, 10% OFF
PARIS AND SUSSA, 10% OFF

ESPLANADE INVALIDES

Esplanade Invalides, 10% OFF
Esplanade Invalides, 10% OFF
Esplanade Invalides, 10% OFF

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUSSA, 10% OFF
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PARIS AND SUSSA, 10% OFF

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PARIS AND SUSSA, 10% OFF

PERSONNEL WANTED

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION, 10% OFF
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PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION, 10% OFF

Field Engineers and Technicians

Immediate openings for qualified engineers, 10% OFF
Immediate openings for qualified engineers, 10% OFF
Immediate openings for qualified engineers, 10% OFF

Data Equipment

Switching Equipment, 10% OFF
Switching Equipment, 10% OFF
Switching Equipment, 10% OFF

PHILCO

Worldwide Services, Inc., 10% OFF
Worldwide Services, Inc., 10% OFF
Worldwide Services, Inc., 10% OFF

STEEL TRADER

European affiliate of New York based company, 10% OFF
European affiliate of New York based company, 10% OFF
European affiliate of New York based company, 10% OFF

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE, 10% OFF
COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE, 10% OFF
COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE, 10% OFF

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